# Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database SHAARD





Qualified Professional Archaeologist User's Guide

February 2014

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) allows users to search information on known historic and prehistoric resources throughout Indiana. The data contained in SHAARD was collected from previously conducted cultural resource inventories, National and State Registers listings, research projects, and cultural resource management project reports.

Access to all of the historic above-ground resource data is available on the web at <a href="https://www.SHAARD.dnr.in.gov">www.SHAARD.dnr.in.gov</a> and is open to the public. SHAARD includes data from the IHSSI (County Survey Program), the Indiana Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry, historic bridges, properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, and historic theaters in Indiana.

Access to archaeological site locations and information is restricted and password protected and will be granted to qualified individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards with a specialty in prehistoric, historic and/or underwater archaeology or geomorphology. Access will be granted to individuals, not companies. To be listed on the Qualified Professional list, contact the DHPA at 317/234-1268 or email jrdinius@dnr.in.gov.

There is also a GIS mapping component to SHAARD. To learn about the map, go to page 61 of this manual.

The quality of the data varies with the completeness and precision of the original records and may be out-of-date. In addition, there are over 300,000 paper records from past surveys located in the office. Information is being entered daily.

Absence of data does not necessarily indicate the absence of resources. THE ACT OF CHECKING SHAARD DOES NOT RELIEVE THE USER OF COMPLYING WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Users are encouraged to notify the DHPA about additions or corrections that may be necessary at <a href="mailto:SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov">SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov</a>. New sites will be added to the database as they are received. Users are also encouraged to notify the DHPA at <a href="mailto:SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov">SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov</a> of difficulties in accessing data or other issues encountered in using the database.

### II. HOW TO ACCESS SHAARD

To Enter SHAARD, Go to www.SHAARD.dnr.in.gov

- 1. To enter SHAARD, click on "Enter SHAARD as a guest." By entering as a guest, you will have access to the digitally available historic resource data. No archaeological information is available through this entry.
- 2. The General Public will not be given username/ password access to SHAARD.

Archaeologists who have been had their credientials reviewed and have been listed on the Qualified Professionals list will be granted a SHAARD Account. If you



do not have a password and would like to have your credentials reviewed and have been listed on the Qualified Professionals list, contact the DHPA at 317/232-6982.

- 3. The General Public will not be given a SHAARD account. Archaeologists who have been had their credientials reviewed and have been listed on the Qualified Professionals list will be granted a SHAARD Account.
- 4. Click on SHAARD Frequently Asked Questions to see frequently asked questions about SHAARD.

## III. HOW TO REQUEST A SHAARD ACCOUNT

IN.8	OV SHAARD					
Reques	Request a SHAARD Account					
application	a qualified, professional archaeologist, please use this form to request access to the SHAARD . You will receive your username and password by email once your request has been approved within three (3) business days.					
■ indicates a	required field.					
(1)	■ First Name:					
	Middle Initial:					
	Last Name:					
Compa	ny/Organization:					
	Address Line 1:					
	Address Line 2:					
	■ City:					
	■ State: ✓					
- 1	ZIP/Postal Code: Example: 12345 or 12345-6789					
	■ Phone: Example: (123) 456-7890					
	■ Email:					
	By checking this box, I represent that I have read and accept the Terms & Conditions					
	Submit Request Cancel					
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If you are a qualified professional archaeologist, please use this form to request access to SHAARD.

- 1. Fill in your pertinent contact information.
- 2. Read and accept the Terms & Conditions of SHAARD usage by checking the box. Without reading and accepting the Terms & Conditions, you will not be able to advance further into SHAARD.
- 3. Once done, click on the Submit Request button. Your request will be sent to the SHAARD Administrator for processing. Anticipate response in 1-2 business days.

### IV. TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR SHAARD USAGE

You must read and accept the Terms & Conditions for SHAARD usage to be able to advance further into the application.

# INgov

# **SHAARD**

# Accept Terms and Conditions

- 1) I understand and agree that the confidential information contained in SHAARD may not be released to unauthorized individuals or organizations. Confidential information includes, but is not limited to, locational information for all archaeological sites and locational information for owner-restricted National Register property listings.
- 2) I understand and agree that the data available through SHAARD is not complete, may be inaccurate, and may be modified as new information is prepared for inclusion in the database.
- 3) I understand and agree that SHAARD contains information from archaeological and historic properties that are under the jurisdiction, ownership, and/or under the control of other entities, such as state and federal agencies, private individuals, and tribal governments. Said properties may be afforded additional levels of legal protection related to the restrictions on cultural resource information. I agree to use SHAARD information only in compliance with applicable municipal, county, state, tribal or federal laws and regulations.
- 4) I understand and agree that the absence of information contained in SHAARD concerning cultural resources in a particular location does not necessarily indicate that no such resources exist in said location. I also understand and agree that the absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location may be due simply to a lack of survey investigations of said location.
- 5) I understand and agree that the inclusion of a resource in SHAARD does not imply that it has special standing with the programs of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, unless it has been officially recognized by the National Park Service through listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I also understand and agree that properties included in SHAARD are not necessarily assured grants and/or any other public assistance and/or legal protections.
- 6) I understand and agree that access to SHAARD does not constitute permission to enter onto or conduct archaeological investigations on any land for which cultural resource records are maintained in the inventory. I further understand and agree that it is my responsibility to obtain written permission from appropriate municipal, county, state, federal or tribal officials, or private property owners, before instituting any archaeological or cultural resource investigations on, or related to, their lands. Copies of the products of such research should be sent to appropriate officials or landowners, and all permit terms and conditions must be honored.

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- 1		i accept trie	auuve	terms.	anu	COMUNICIONS

Continue

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Comments on the site? Email <u>dhpawebmaster@dnr.in.gov</u>

### V. UPDATING ACCOUNT INFORMATION

- 1. Once you receive email notification that your account has been approved, you will need to verify that your contact information is correct. If you need to change account information other than your password, email <a href="mailto:SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov">SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov</a>.
- 2. Your current password is the default password included in your confirmation email. This password will expire 90 days from the day it was assigned. It is recommended that you change your password.
- 3. New passwords need to be 8 to 15 characters long and include at least 1



capital letter and 2 numbers. All passwords expire in 90 days from date they were assigned. You will need to create a new password every 90 days.

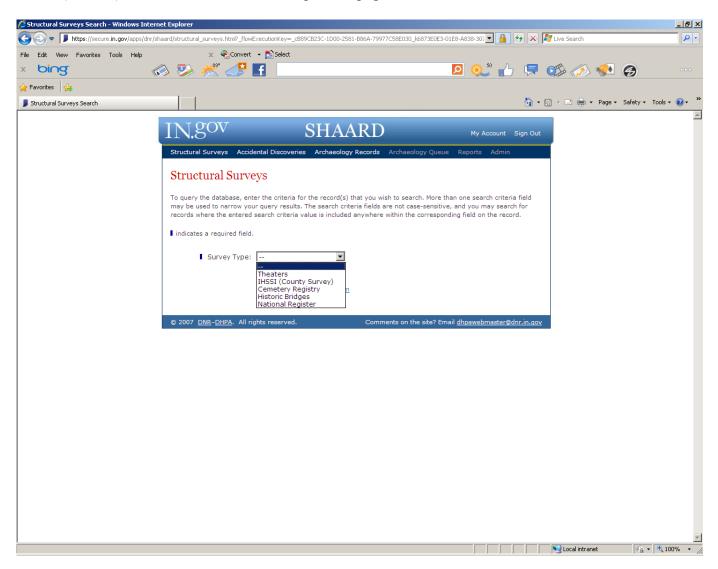
- 4. Re-enter your new password for accuracy.
- 5. You can either update your account to accept the new password or reset the form. If you reset the form, only the password fields will clear. Canceling from this page will not save your new password.

### VI. HOW TO SEARCH SHAARD

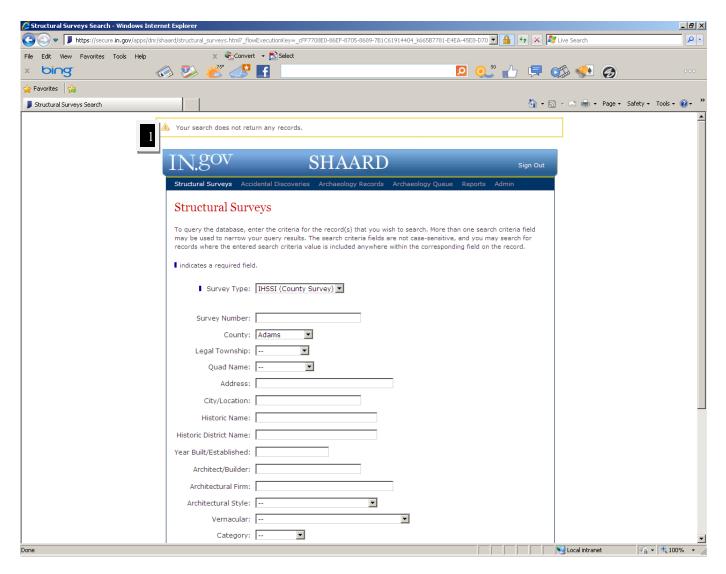
Once the Terms & Conditions of SHAARD are accepted, users will be directed to the Structural Survey Search page.

There are five Structural Survey datasets from which users can search. They include Theaters, IHSSI (County Survey), Cemetery Registry, Historic Bridges, and National Register. Not every paper document in the DHPA has been entered into the SHAARD database. So if no records are found, check back in the future or contact the DHPA Records Check Coordinator <a href="mailto:DHPARecordscheck@dnr.in.gov">DHPARecordscheck@dnr.in.gov</a> to review the paper documents needed.

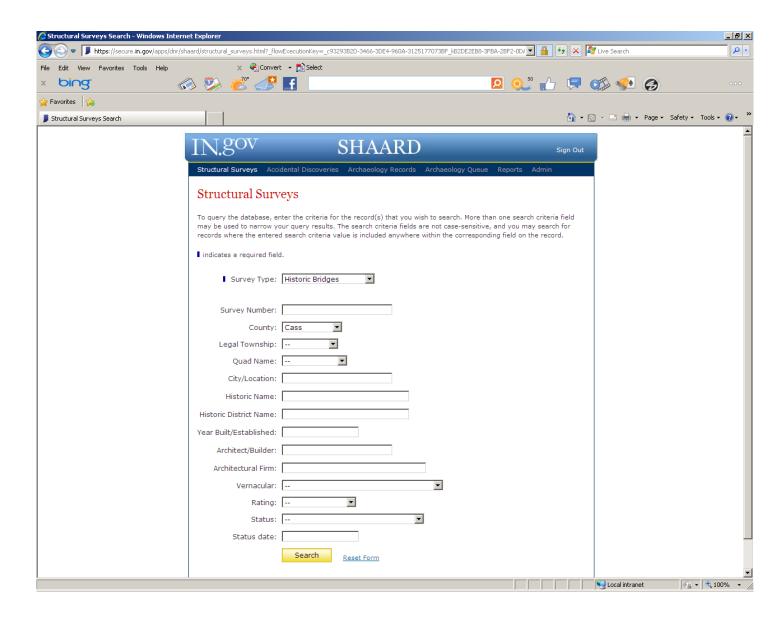
You can also access archaeology records from this page. Simply hit the type of record you would like to search (or enter) in the dark blue tab at the top of the page.



### VII. SEARCHING SHAARD – STRUCTURAL SURVEY SEARCH RESULTS

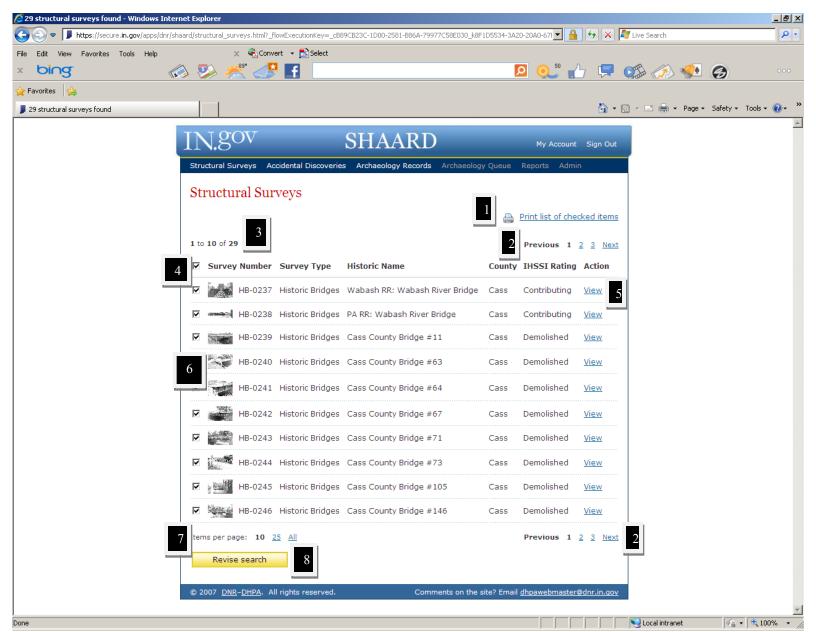


1. When you do a search and nothing is found in the database, you will receive this message at the top of the page. Absence of data does not necessarily indicate the absence of resources. THE ACT OF CHECKING SHAARD DOES NOT RELIEVE THE USER OF COMPLYING WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.



Using Historic Bridges as an example, the following chapter will illustrate the results of a search.

You can search by multiple fields, but to receive the most complete list of entries from a search, a simple "County" search will produce the most results. However, SHAARD will only display 500 records at a time. If your search results in more than 500 results, you will need to modify your search to create a smaller list.



- 1. By clicking "Print list of checked items," the list as it appears, will print.
- 2. The user can select the next page of listings by clicking on the page number or selecting "Next."
- 3. This search resulted in 29 total sites -10 of which are displayed on this page.
- 4. By clicking on this box, all of the records will be unselected and the user can individually select which sites they would like to print in list form.
- 5. Click View to view the data contained within the record.
- 6. Clicking on any photograph will enlarge it without opening the record.
- 7. The user can determine how many records should be visible on the search results page.
- 8. By clicking Revise Search, the user will return to the Structural Survey Search page.

These features are the same for datasets (cemeteries, theaters, bridges, IHSSI or National Register).



### The following pages are what the user will see when choosing to View Cass County Bridge #64.

- 1. Clicking "Print" from within the record will print all of the data associated with that record.
- 2. The user can page through the record by clicking on the appropriate tab. Clicking on the tabs allows the user to move pages.
- 3. The user can also sequentially page through the record by clicking Continue. Clicking cancel will return you to the search results page.

These features are the same for datasets (cemeteries, theaters, bridges, IHSSI or National Register).



Structural Surveys Accidental Discoveries Archaeological Sites Archaeological Site Queue

Print

Historic Bridge



Survey Type: Historic Bridges

County: Cass

IHSSI File Number: -

Rating: Demolished

Bridge Record Number: HB-0241

Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

Historic Name: Cass County Bridge

Photos & PDFs

Geographic Info

Structural

Site Assessment

Architect/Builder

### **Architectural Firm**

Affiliation Fabricator

Rochester Bridge Company

Year Built: 1910[c.]

Condition: Excellent

Year Demolished: -

Integrity: Unaltered

Date Moved: -

Alterations: -

### **Bridge Specifics**

Truss or Arch Type	Connection Type	Number of Panels	Number of Spans	Span Length
Plate girder	-	-	1	24'

Total Number of Spans: 1

Structure Length (in 27) feet):

Vertical Clearance (in feet):

Road Width (in feet): 17'10"

Skew Angle: -

Structure Material: METAL

Abutments & Wingwalls: CONCRETE

Deck Material: TIMBER

Rail Type: -

Sidewalk & Parapet: -

Stone Type: -

Statement of Significance: Except for where it placed the deck, the prolific Hoosier firm that probably built this structure used a conventional pattern. The bridge retains its original

members, including the latticed rails.

Architectural Description: The Rochester Bridge Company of Rochester, Indiana, probably built this singlespan plate girder. Seated upon concrete abutments and wingwalls, each girder extends 27' with 3'-high plates. The flange ends are square. Bolted through the plates at midheight, three I floor beams and the top flanges carry the timber

deck with its 17'10" roadway.

Continue >>

Cancel

Structural Surveys

# SHAARD

Sign Out

Accidental Discoveries Archaeological Sites Archaeological Site Queue

Print

# Historic Bridge



Survey Type: Historic Bridges

County: Cass

Bridge Record Number: HB-0241

IHSSI File Number: -

Rating: Demolished

Year Dataset Compiled: 1986

Historic Name: Cass County Bridge

General Info

Geographic Info

Structural

Site Assessment

Photos & PDFs

County Bridge Number: 64

INDOT Number: -

IHBC Rating: -

HABS/HAER Inventory 3

Rating:

Historic District Name: -

Access: Yes, unlimited

Ownership: -Endangered: No

Threat: Not listed on 1990 county road map

Areas of Significance: -

**Function** 

Historic: Highway Bridge Current: Demolished

# Status

### Status date

Demolished

National Register Listing

Date:

NPS File Number: -

National Register File

Number:

State Register Listing

Date:

Bibliography: Butler, Fairman & Seufert, Inc. Bridge Inspection/Reinspection Report: Cass

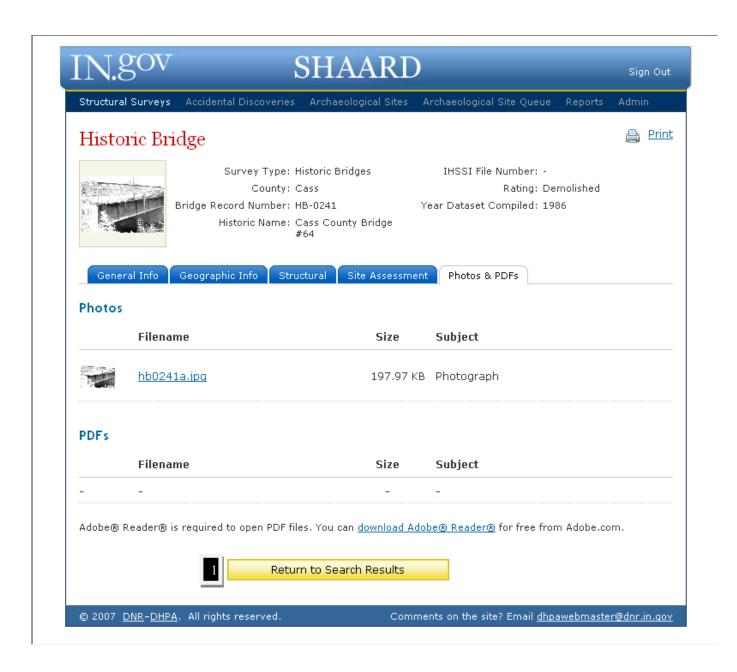
County (Indianapolis, 1973, 1979).

Continue >>

Cancel

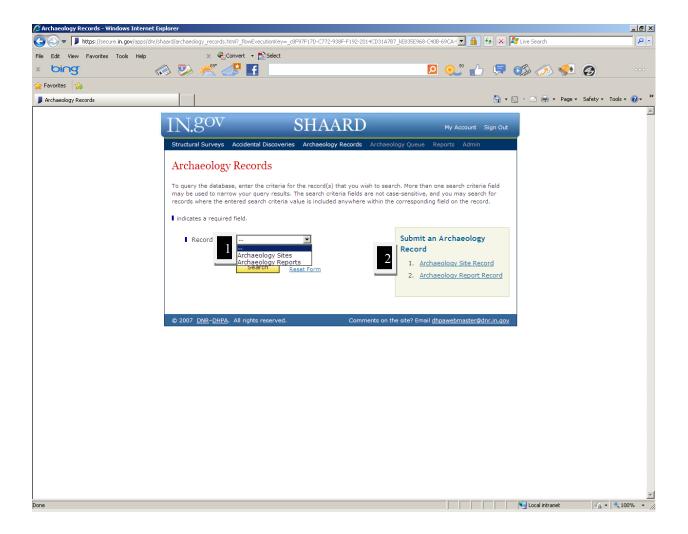
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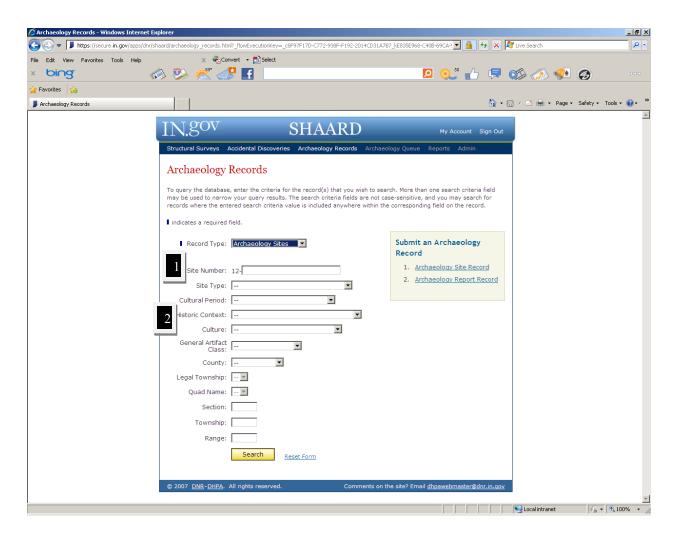


1. Clicking on this button will return the user to the "Search Results Page."

### VII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SEARCH

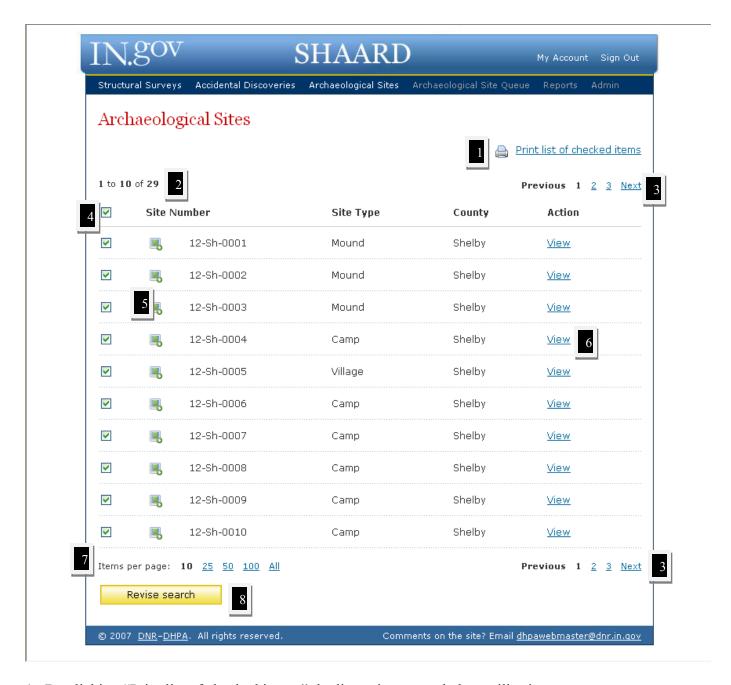


- 1. From this page the user can search for Archaeology Sites or Archaeological Records.
- 2. From this page the user can submit an Archaeological Site or Archaeological Report. Learn how to enter site cards and reports by going to page 29 of this guide.

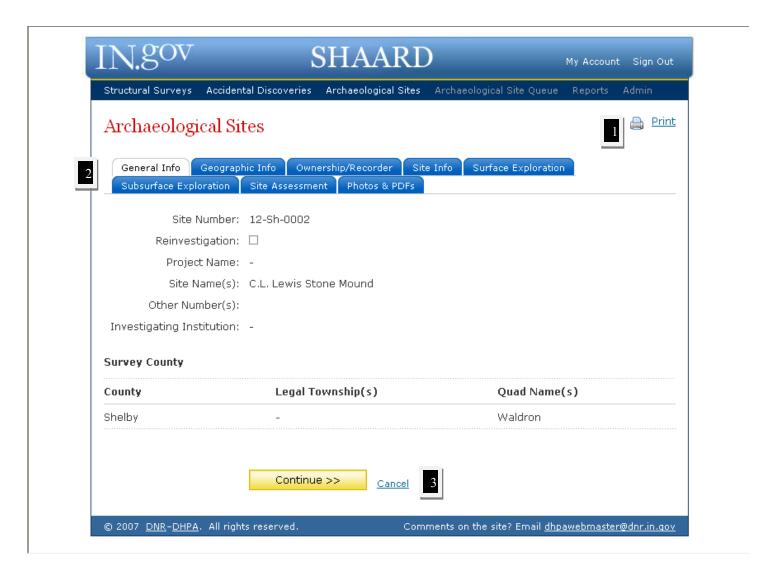


To query the database, enter the criteria for the record(s) that you wish to search.

- 1. If searching on a Site Number, the number must include the appropriate county abbreviation and **four** digits separated by a hyphen (-). A report might give a site number with only three (3) digits, but for use in SHAARD, a "0" will have been added to the front of the number. For example, 12-Cl-104 will be entered as 12-Cl-0104 in SHAARD.
- 2. More than one search criteria field may be used to narrow your query results. The search criteria fields are not case-sensitive.

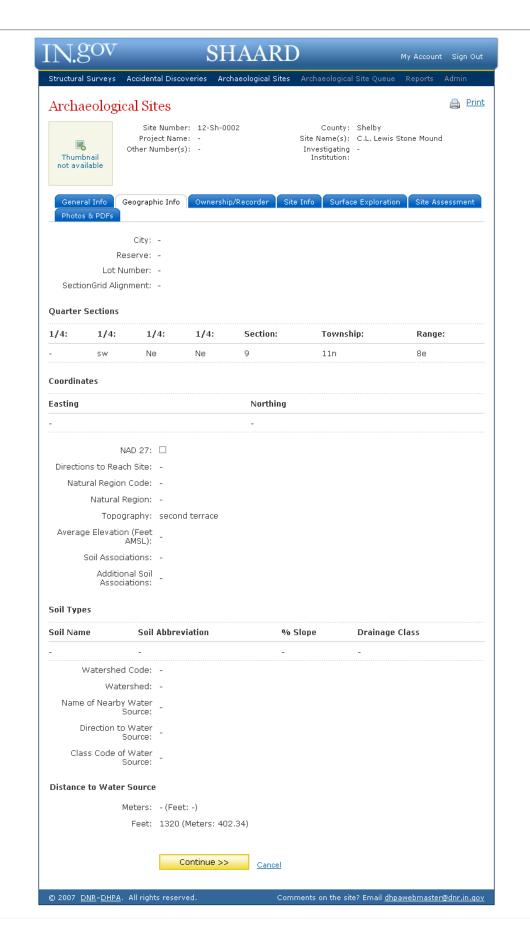


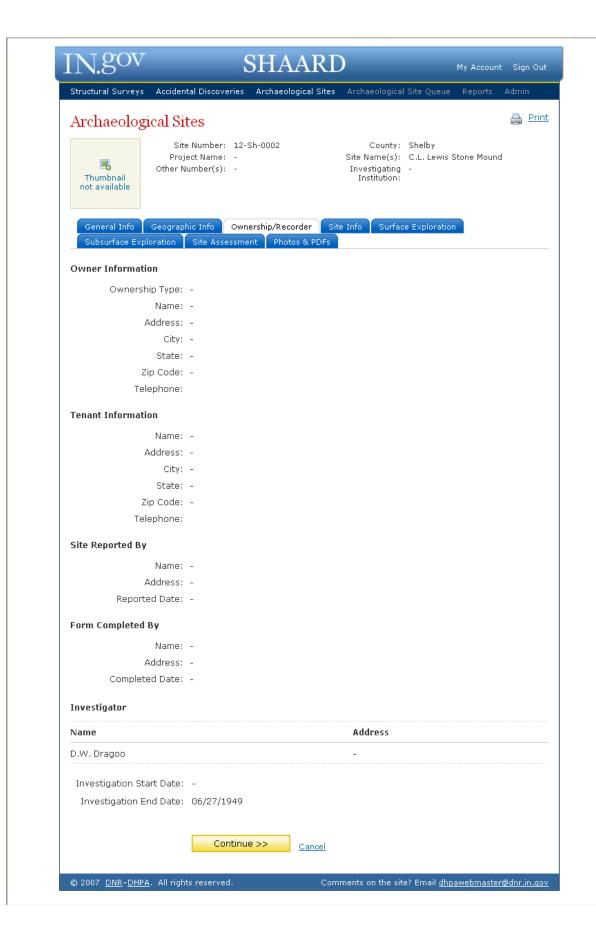
- 1. By clicking "Print list of checked items," the list as it appears below will print.
- 2. This search resulted in 29 total sites -10 of which are displayed on this page.
- 3. The user can select the next page of listings on the page number or selecting Next.
- 4. By clicking on this box, all of the records will be unselected and the user can individually select which sites they would like to print in list form.
- 5. Clicking on any photograph will enlarge it without opening the record.
- 6. Click View to view the data contained within the record.
- 7. The user can determine how many records should be visible on the search results page.
- 8. By clicking Revise Search, the user will return to the Archaeology Sites Search page.



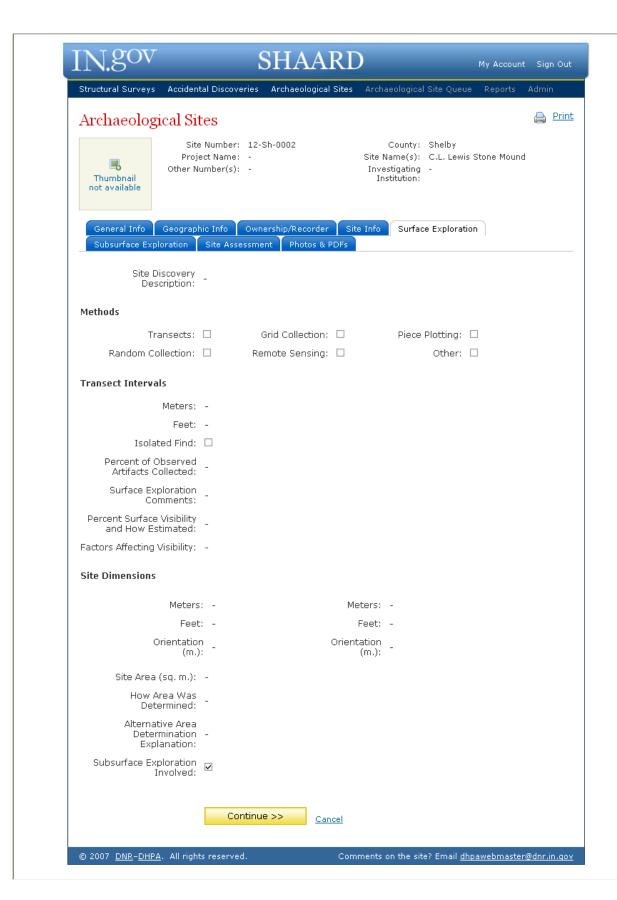
### The following pages are what the user will see when choosing 12-Sh-0002.

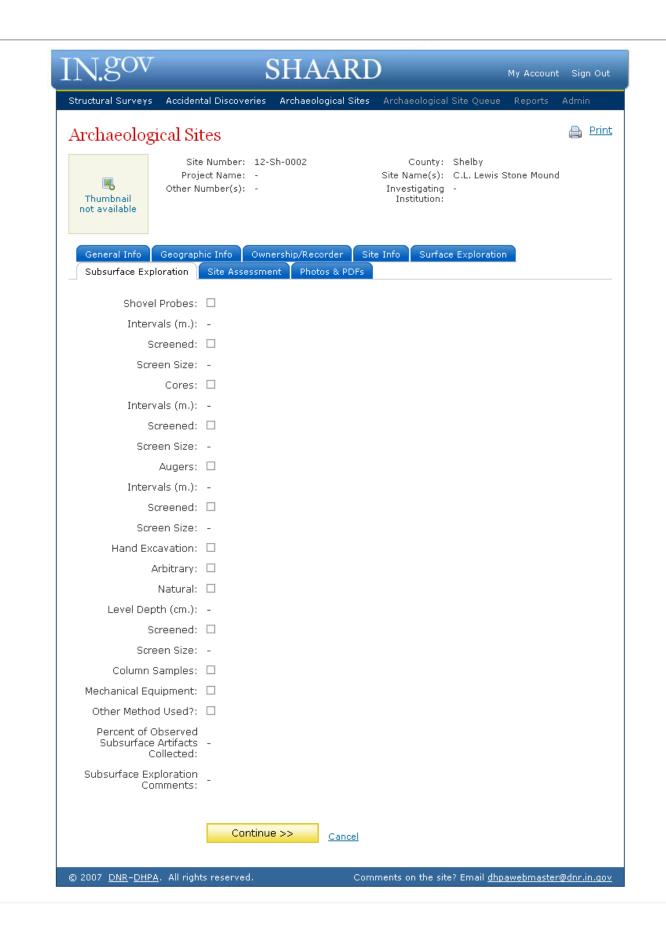
- 1. Clicking "Print" from within the record will print all of the data associated with that record.
- 2. The user can page through the record by clicking on the appropriate tab. Clicking on the tabs allows the user to move pages.
- 3. The user can also sequentially page through the record by clicking Continue. Clicking cancel will return you to the search results page.

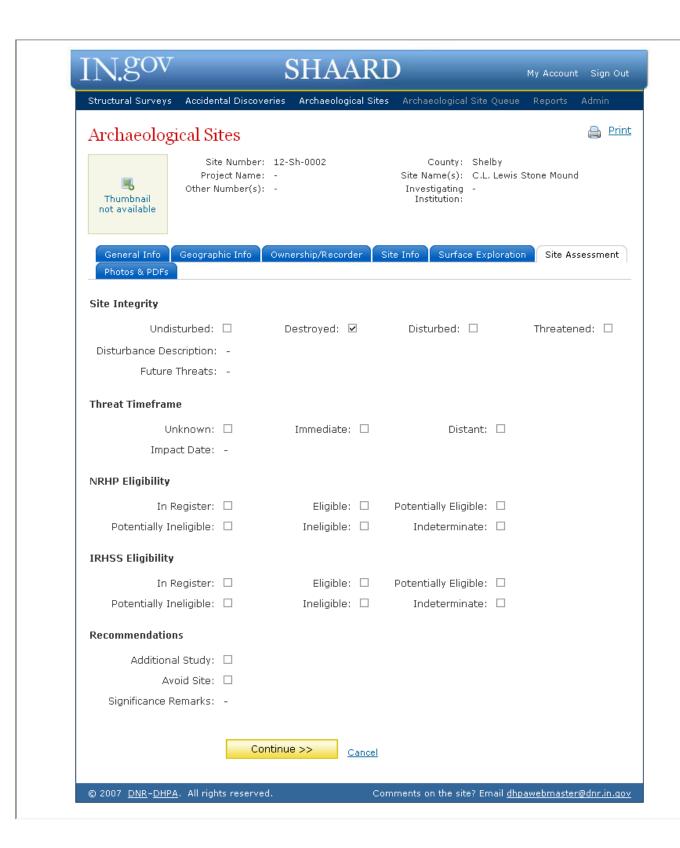














1. Clicking on this button will return the user to the "Search Results Page."

### IX. HOW TO ENTER ARCHAEOLOGY SITE INFORMATION INTO SHAARD

**IN**.gov

### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. Site Number:

Enter the state site number assigned to you by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Use the appropriate county abbreviation, followed by a dash, followed by the assigned number. Refer to Appendix A for a list of county abbreviations. To satisfy the computer, all site numbers must have four digits; so, use the place saver "0" when necessary. For example, the first site number assigned in Marion County should be entered as "Ma-0001." If the site has been designated by more than one site number, record the numbers in the following manner: "Ma-0006 / Ma-0076." Note the use of a space, slash, space between the two numbers.

### 2. Reinvestigation:

If the site was investigated prior to the present investigation, select the box.

# Archaeological Sites General Info Site Number: 12-Format: 12-XX-9999999999 Reinvestigation: Project Name: Site Name(s): Delete Other Number(s): 6 Investigating Institution: Maximum 250 characters Site County (7) | County 8 Legal Township(s) Quad Name(s) Action <u>Delete</u> To select multiple items, hold down the Ctrl key (Command key for Continue >> Reset Form Cancel (12)

SHAARD

My Account Sign Out

### 3. Project Name:

List the official name and number of the project which involved the investigation of the site in question. If not surveyed as part of a state or federal historic preservation compliance project, indicate the activity which led to the location of the site. For example, "thesis project survey," "historic preservation grant-in-aid survey," "institutional research," etc. If the site has been surveyed as part of a compliance project, the project number, where known, should also be listed in this box.

### 4. Site Name(s):

If applicable, indicate the name by which the site has been called in formal reports or correspondence.

### 5. Other Number(s):

If applicable, list other numbers not used in Field 1 by which the site may be known. If more than one number is added, please separate them with a semicolon (;).

### 6. <u>Investigating Institution</u>:

Indicate the name of the institution conducting the present exploration of the site.

### 7. County:

Select the appropriate county in which the site is located from the drop down list. If the site is located in more than one county, include the names of all counties involved, listing first the name of the county within which the site is primarily located. After selecting the appropriate legal township(s) or quad name(s), select "Add" under action and repeat the process for each county.

### 8. <u>Legal Township(s)</u>:

Indicate the legal township(s) within which the site is located from the drop down list. Where there are multiple townships, please select all appropriate ones represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. The list of legal townships is based upon the County selected. If a legal township does not appear on the list, please contact SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov.

### 9. Quad Name(s):

Enter the name(s) of the USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s) on which the site is located from the drop down list. Where there are multiple quadrangles, please select all appropriate ones represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. The list of quadrangles is based upon the County selected. If a quadrangle does not appear on the list, please contact <a href="mailto:SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov">SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov</a>.

### 10. Continue:

Click continue to save the information on this page and continue to the next tab.

### 11. Reset Form:

Clicking reset form will clear all of the data entered.

### 12. Cancel:

Cancel will exit you out of the record without saving information entered.

### **B. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

### 1. <u>City</u>:

Indicate the name of the city or town nearest the site. If desired, follow this with directional information, separating it from the city or town name with a comma. For example, "Indianapolis, southwest of."

### 2. Reserve:

Indicate the name of the Indian Reserve or Military Reserve within which the site is located, if applicable.

### 3. Lot Number:

Indicate the civil lot number upon which the site is located, if applicable. For example, "Lot 41A."

### 4. Section Grid Alignment:

For purposes of determining defined 1/4 section locations, indicate landmarks by which the section grid template was aligned. Grids are traditionally aligned along the south and west section boundaries when possible.

### 5. Quarter Sections:

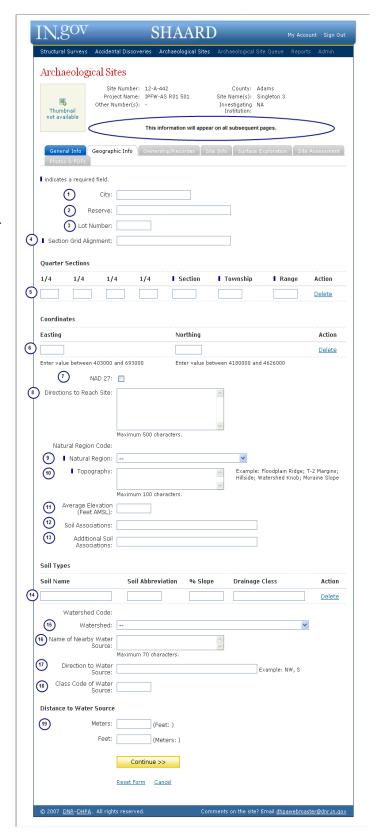
Indicate the location of the site as accurately as possible using the 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4 system. If there are less than four quarters, put a "-" in the one(s) that should be blank. A maximum of five lines of quarter sections can be entered.

### Section:

Record the appropriate Section from the USGS Quadrangle map for each quarter section location. *This is a required field*.

### Township:

Record the appropriate Township from the USGS Quadrangle map for each quarter section location. *This is a required field*.



### Range:

Record the appropriate Range from the USGS Quadrangle map for each quarter section location. *This is a required field*.

### 6. Coordinates:

Place the easting and northing values for the site. Be sure to include the center coordinate. A maximum of five pairs of coordinates can be entered. It is preferred that all coordinates be taken in NAD 83.

### Easting:

Values must fall between 403000 and 693000.

### Northing:

Values must fall between 4180000 and 4626000.

### 7. NAD 27:

If the coordinates were collected using NAD 27, please check the box.

### 8. <u>Directions To Reach Site</u>:

Give clear and concise directions to the site from the nearest city. For example, proceed westward from Portland, Indiana on State Road (SR) 26 for approximately 13 miles; turn left (south) on Jay County Road 45 East, proceed for approximately 6 miles. The site is located approximately 20 feet west of County Road 45 East, approximately 400 feet due east of the confluence of Sipe Ditch and an unnamed intermittent drain, on a terrace ridge.

### 9. Natural Region:

This field is also referred to as Physiographic Zone. Refer to Appendix B for a map of Indiana's Natural Regions. Select from the drop down list all Sections or Regions which contain the site. The appropriate Natural Region code will automatically populate.

### 10. Topography:

Indicate the topographic situation of the site using Appendix C as a guide.

### 11. Average Elevation (Feet AMSL):

Indicate the average elevation of the site in feet above mean sea level.

### 12. Soil Associations:

Indicate the major soil association for the area of the site. Obtain the information from the color-coded, General Soil Map in the appropriate USDA county soil survey. A correct entry would appear as "Wawasee-Crosier-Barry." Note the use of dashes in the name.

### 13. Additional Soil Associations:

Indicate additional soil associations, if appropriate, for the area of the site.

### 14. Soil Types

Obtain the information from the USDA county soil survey. Include any additional, highlighted information listed with the soil name in the USDA county soil survey. A total of four (4) soil types can be recorded. A correct entry would appear as "Wawasee fine sandy loam; WkC2; 6 to 12; eroded, well drained."

### Soil Name:

Enter the name for the specific soil type(s) upon which the site is located.

### Soil Abbreviation:

Enter the abbreviation for the specific soil type(s) upon which the site is located.

### % Slope:

Enter the percent slope for the specific soil type(s) upon which the site is located.

### Drainage Class:

Enter the drainage class for the specific soil type(s) upon which the site is located.

### 15. Watershed:

Use the Drainage Basins map in Appendix D to identify the appropriate major watershed within which the site is located. Select this watershed from the drop down list. The appropriate Watershed code will automatically populate.

### 16. Name of Nearby Water Source:

Indicate the name and type of the nearest water source available to the site at the time of its occupation (as nearly as can be determined).

### 17. Direction To Water Source:

Indicate the direction from the site to the point of the Nearby Water Source used to determine the Distance To Water Source.

### 18. Class Code of Water Source:

If known, enter the Water Class Code of the Nearby Water Source.

### 19. Distance To Water Source:

Give the distance in meters or feet "as the crow flies" from the site to the Nearby Water source listed in Field 16. Do not enter the value in both meters and feet; the application will convert the unit of measurement automatically.

### C. OWNERSHIP/RECORDER

### Ownership Information

1. Ownership Type: Select the appropriate response.

### 2. Name:

Indicate the name of the person, agency, company, etc. who owns the property upon which the site is located.

### 3. Address:

Indicate the legal address of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 2.

### 4. City:

Indicate the city of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 2.

### 5. State:

Indicate the state of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 2.

### 6. Zip Code:

Indicate the zip code of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 2.

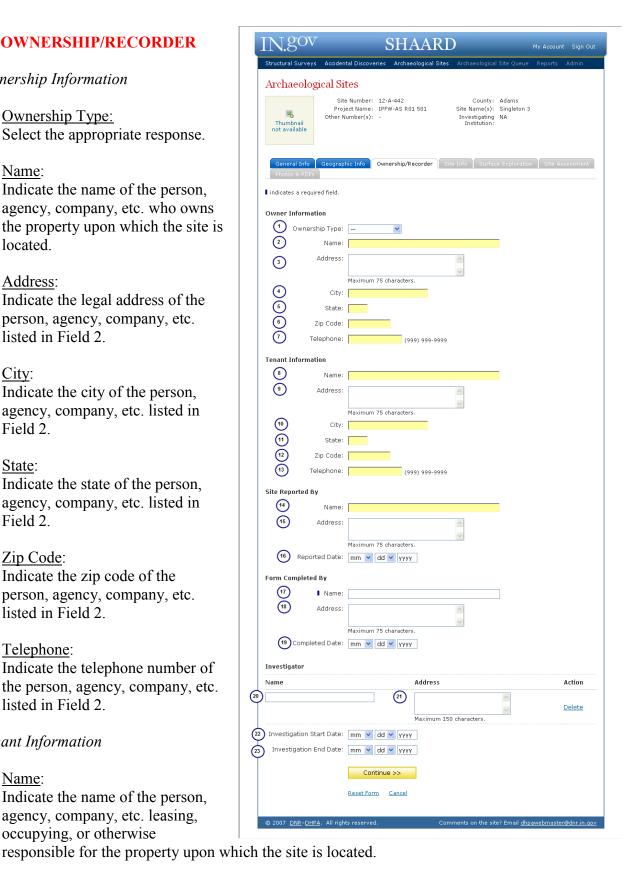
### 7. Telephone:

Indicate the telephone number of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 2.

### Tenant Information

### 8. Name:

Indicate the name of the person, agency, company, etc. leasing, occupying, or otherwise



### 9. Address:

Indicate the legal address of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 8.

### 10. <u>City</u>:

Indicate the city of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 8.

### 11. State:

Indicate the state of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 8.

### 12. Zip Code:

Indicate the zip code of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 8.

### 13. Telephone:

Indicate the telephone number of the person, agency, company, etc. listed in Field 8.

Site Reported By

### 14. Name:

Indicate the name of the person who originally reported the site location. If reported in a publication, please enter the information in the <u>References and Notes</u> field on the Site Information tab.

### 15. Address:

Indicate the address of the institution with which the person identified in Field 14 is affiliated. If reported in a publication, please leave blank.

### 16. Reported Date:

Indicate the date upon which the person identified in Field 14 reported the site. You must enter in a month, a day and a year. If you do not have a month or a date, use January 01 as a default value. The year is to be recorded using four digits (e.g., "1882" or "1971").

### Form Completed By

### 17. Name:

Indicate the name of the person entering the information into the computer database. *This is a required field.* 

### 18. Address:

Indicate the address of the institution with which the person identified in Field 17 is affiliated. *This is a required field*.

### 19. Reported Date:

Indicate the date upon which the person identified in Field 17 entered information into the database. You must enter in a month, a day and a year. If you do not have a month or a date, use January 01 as a default value. The year is to be recorded using four digits (e.g., "1882" or "1971"). *This is a required field*.

### *Investigator:*

### 20. Name:

Indicate the name of the person who examined the site.

### 21. Address:

Indicate the address of the institution with which the person identified in Field 20 is affiliated.

### 22. Investigation Start Date:

Indicate the date upon which the person identified in Field 20 conducted the present investigation. If the investigation was completed in one day, record the date in the "End" fields. If the investigation continued more than one day, record the beginning date in these fields. You must enter in a month, a day, and a year. If you do not have a month or a date, use January 01 as a default value. The year is to be recorded using four digits (e.g., "1882" or "1971").

### 23. <u>Investigation End Date:</u>

Indicate the date upon which the person identified in Field 20 concluded the present investigation. If the investigation was completed in one day, record the date in the "End" fields. If the investigation continued more than one day, record the ending date in these fields. You must enter in a month, a day, and a year. If you do not have a month or a date, use January 01 as a default value. The year is to be recorded using four digits (e.g., "1882" or "1971").

#### D. SITE INFORMATION

# 1. Project Type:

Select the appropriate type of project.

# 2. Deposits Present:

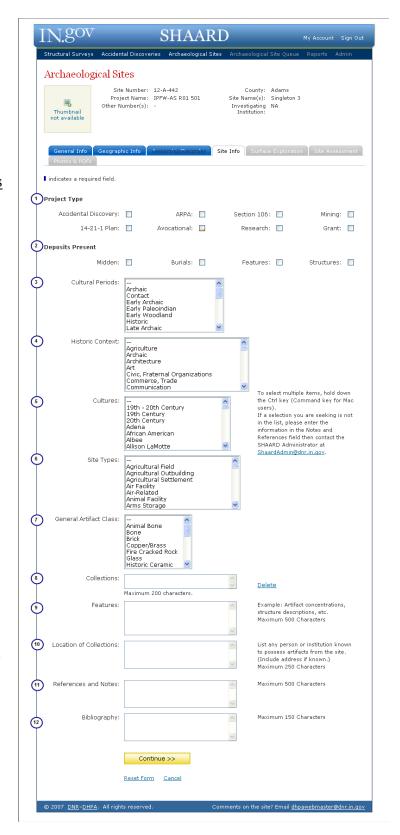
Select one of the four choices (Midden, Burials, Features, Structures), if applicable, and explain your selection in the <u>References and Notes</u> field (Field 11).

#### 3. Cultural Periods:

Select the appropriate Cultural Period(s) from the drop down list. *Note*: By selecting only the boxes labeled "Archaic" or "Woodland" the recorder indicates an "unknown" or "undefined" Archaic or Woodland cultural period. For a multicomponent site, please select all Cultural Periods represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. If the Cultural Period you are looking for does not appear on the list, please enter the information in the References and Notes field.

#### 4. Historic Context:

Choose the Historic Context(s) from the drop down list. According to National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "Historic Contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear." Where there are multiple contexts, please select all appropriate ones represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. If the Historic Contexts you are looking for does not appear on the list, please enter the information in the References and Notes field (Field 11).



#### 5. Cultures:

Choose the Culture(s) from the drop down list. Where there are multiple cultures, please select all appropriate ones represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. If the Culture(s) you are looking for does not appear on the list, please enter the information in the <u>References and Notes</u> field (Field 11).

#### 6. Site Types:

Choose the Site Type(s) from the drop down list. Where there are multiple site types, please select all appropriate ones represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. If the Site Type(s) you are looking for does not appear on the list, please enter the information in the <u>References and Notes</u> field (Field 11).

#### 7. General Artifact Classes:

Choose all appropriate classes from the drop down list. Where there are multiple artifact classes, please select all appropriate ones represented at the site by holding the Ctrl key. If the general artifact class you are looking for does not appear on the list, please enter the information in the References and Notes field (Field 11).

#### 8. Collections:

As completely as possible provide a list of artifacts found on the site. Include counts of artifacts, artifact identifications, raw materials, and weights, where applicable. Each box will hold up to 200 characters. You can add up to fourteen (14) collection boxes. If you have a large collection of artifacts, we recommend that you attach the list as a pdf file.

#### 9. <u>Features</u>:

Describe any features, artifact concentrations, structures, etc. found within the site. Include a discussion of the integrity of the mentioned items. Also, enter any additional information that is not applicable to other fields on the site form.

#### 10. Location Of Collections:

List any person or institution known to possess artifacts from the site, and include an address if known.

#### 11. References and Notes:

List all known sources which contain information on the site. Include any report resulting in whole or in part from the present investigation of the site.

#### 12. Bibliography:

List all known sources which contain information on the site. Include any report resulting in whole, or in part, from the present investigation of the site.

#### E. SURFACE EXPLORATION

 Site Discovery Description: Describe how the site was discovered.

#### 2. Methods:

Select the appropriate box(es) characterizing how the site surface was explored. If "Other" is selected, please explain the method in the box.

#### 3. Transect Intervals

The interval at which transects can be entered is either meters or feet. The application will calculate the value for whichever interval is not populated.

#### 4. Isolated Find:

If the site consists of one artifact, please check the box.

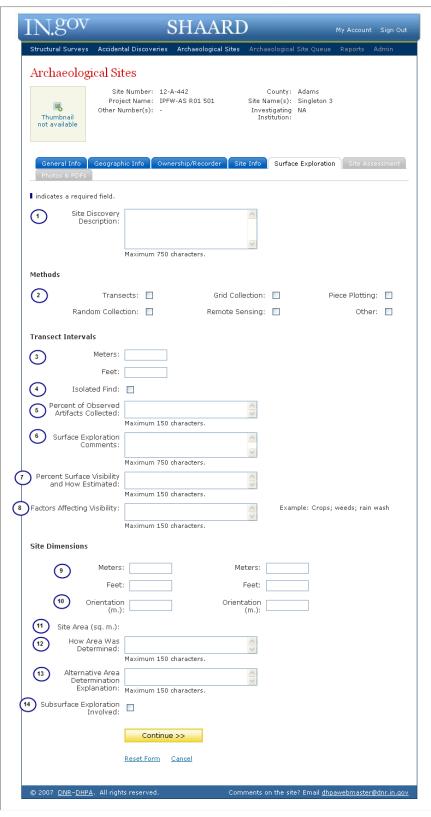
# 5. <u>Percent Of Observed Artifacts</u> Collected:

Estimate the percent of observed surface artifacts collected during the survey.

6. Surface Exploration Comments: Include additional information deemed pertinent to how the site surface was investigated as well as any field methods not addressed in Field 2.

# 7. <u>Percent Surface Visibility And</u> How Estimated:

Indicate the degree to which the soil surface of the site was exposed (expressed in the form of a percentage) and the manner by which this figure was determined.



For visibilities expressed as a range, please use "to" instead of "-." For example, "40 to 50."

#### 8. Factors Affecting Visibility:

Describe any positive or negative factors affecting the soil surface visibility of the site.

#### 9. Site Dimensions:

If the dimensions can be determined on a north-south by east-west (or similar orientation), indicate the measurement in either feet or meters. Do not enter the value in both meters and feet; the application will convert the unit of measurement automatically.

#### 10. Orientation:

Enter the orientation of the site dimensions on a north-south by east-west, or similar orientation.

#### 11. Site Area (sq. m.):

Do not enter any values. The figure will be calculated automatically.

#### 12. How Area Was Determined:

Explain how the values in Field 9 were obtained.

#### 13. Alternative Area Determination Explaination:

If the site area cannot be expressed in the format of Field 9, or if the site area is more appropriately expressed in another format, list and explain the site area in this Field.

# 14. <u>Subsurface Exploration Involved:</u>

Check this box if there was subsurface exploration.

# F. SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION (This tab appears if Field 14 is selected on the Surface Exploration tab.)

#### 1. Shovel Probes:

Please check the box if probes were used.

*Intervals (m):* 

Indicate in meters the interval at which the probes were utilized. *Screened:* 

Check the box if the shovel probes were screened.

Screen Size:

If the shovel probes were screened, indicate the mesh size of the screen used.

#### 2. Cores:

Check the box if cores were used.

Intervals (m):

Indicate in meters the interval at which the cores were utilized. *Screened:* 

Check the box if the cores were screened.

Screen Size:

If the cores were screened, indicate the mesh size of the screen used.

#### 3. Augers:

Check the box if augers were used.

Intervals:

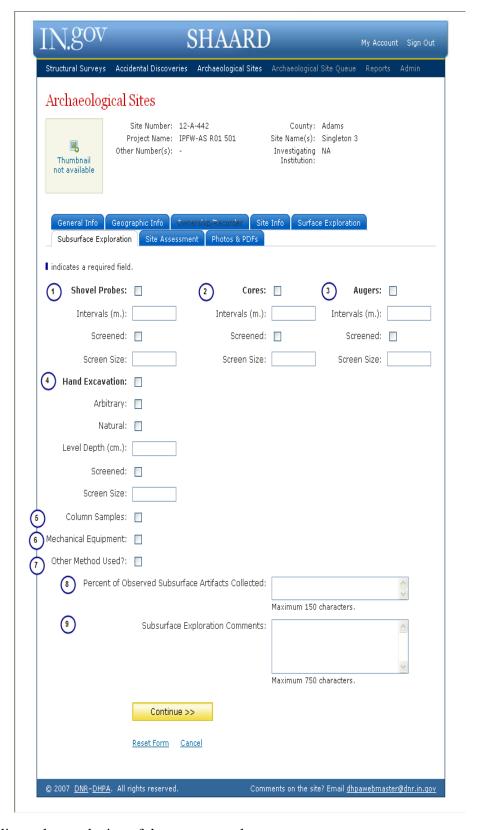
Indicate in meters the interval at which the augers were utilized.

Screened:

Check the box if the augers were screened.

Screen Size:

If the augers were screened, indicate the mesh size of the screen used.



#### 4. Hand Excavation:

Check the box if hand excavated units were used.

#### Level Type:

Select the appropriate response between Arbitrary or Natural.

Level Depth (cm.):

If "Arbitrary" was selected, indicate in centimeters the utilized depth.

Screened:

Check the box if the excavated soil was screened.

Screen Size:

If the excavated soil was screened, indicate the mesh size of the screen used.

#### 5. Column Samples:

Check the box if column samples were used.

#### 6. Mechanical Equipment:

Check the box if mechanical equipment was used.

#### 7. Other Method Used:

Check the box if the subsurface was explored by a method other than those listed in Field 1 through Field 6.

# 8. Percent Of Observed Subsurface Artifacts Collected:

Estimate the percent of observed artifacts collected during the subsurface exploration of the site.

#### 9. Subsurface Exploration Comments:

Describe any field methods not covered by Field 1 through Field 7. This may include explanations of other means of processing the shovel probes, cores, augers, hand excavation, column samples, or mechanical equipment (e.g., hand sifting, trowel sifting, water screening, flotation, 100% recovery of matrix, curation of soil samples, etc.). Include the size of shovel probe (i.e., 30 cm diameter, 50 x 50 cm square), size of core (3/4 inch, diameter, 2.0 inch diameter, etc.), size of auger, and/or size of hand excavated units. Also include additional information deemed pertinent to how the site subsurface was investigated.

#### G. SITE ASSESSMENT

- 1. <u>Site Integrity</u>: Select the appropriate box.
- 2. <u>Disturbance Description</u>: If the site is disturbed, note the cause, nature, extent, and duration of the disturbance.
- 3. <u>Future Threats</u>:

Note any known or projected threats to the integrity of the site and the known or projected "life expectancy" of the site. Examples include planned construction, demographic trends, exploitable mineral deposits, erosion, agriculture, etc.

- 4. Threat Time Frame: Select the appropriate box.
- 5. <u>Impact Date:</u>

If known, enter the date of expected, future impacts in the order of month, day, and year. You must enter in a month, a day and a year. If you do not have a month or a date, use January 01 as a default value. The year is to be recorded using four digits (e.g., "1882" or "1971").



## 6. NRHP Eligibility:

Select the appropriate box based on the National Register criteria for significance found in Appendix E, an excerpt from the National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

#### 7. IRHSS Eligibility:

Select the appropriate box based on the State Register criteria for significance as explained in Appendix F.

If surveyed under the County Survey program, please give the 12 digit IHSSI number.

If listed in the National Registery of Historic Places, please give its NR-xxxx number.

If the site is a burial or cemetery, as checked on the Site Info tab, the box for the Cemetery Registry number will appear here. If you know its CR-xx-xx number, please list here. If you do not know the number, please contact the Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry Coordinator at the DHPA (irdinius@dnr.in.gov) for this number.

#### 8. Recommendations:

Select the appropriate box(es).

# 9. <u>Significance Remarks</u>:

Offer any additional information or opinions useful for evaluating the site's significance.

# H. PHOTOGRAPHS & PDF FILES

#### 1. Photographs

Click on the "Browse" button and navigate to the location of the photograph you would like to upload. Once you have selected the photograph, click on "Upload File."

#### 2. Subject

Once the file has been successfully uploaded, choose the appropriate subject of the file from the drop-down list.

#### 3. PDFs

Click on the "Browse" button and navigate to the location of the pdf file you would like to upload. Once you have selected the file, click on "Upload File."

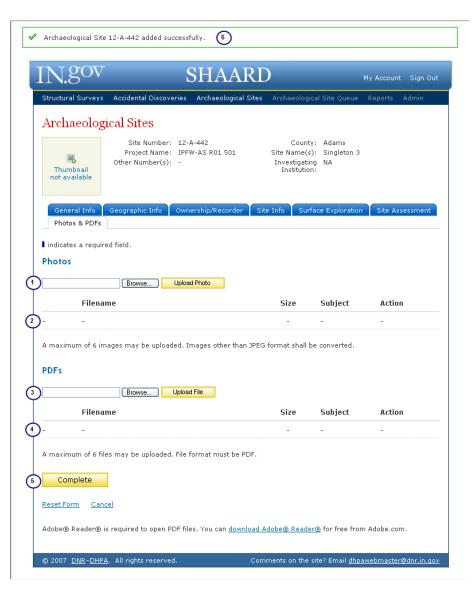
#### 4. Subject

Once the file has been successfully uploaded, choose the appropriate subject of the file from the drop-down list.

# 5. Complete

You may save your site form and return to it to complete any portion. The archaeology site form will stay in your queue for 30 days. After 30 days it will autormatically be deleted and you will need to start over to submit the form.

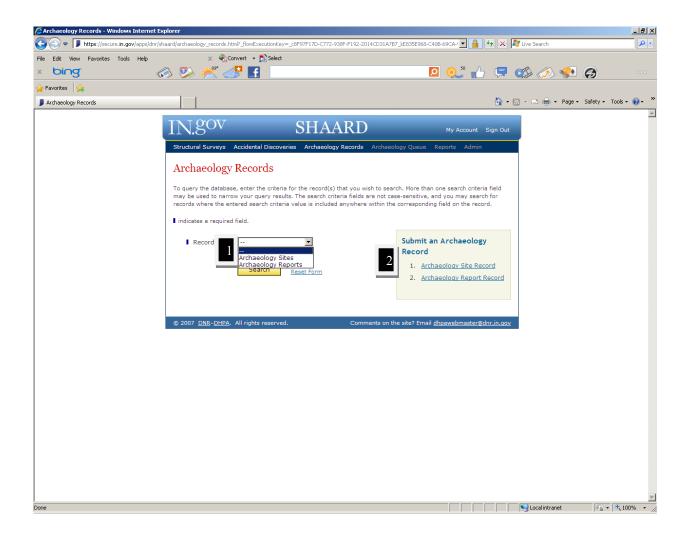
Once done, click on the complete button and the record will be put into the Archaeological Site Queue for approval by the DHPA staff.



#### X. HOW TO ENTER ARCHAEOLOGY REPORTS INTO SHAARD

Prior to entering the report into SHAARD, make sure that it is not already in the database. The Staff at the DHPA are working to enter all reports into SHAARD, so your report may have been entered into SHAARD.

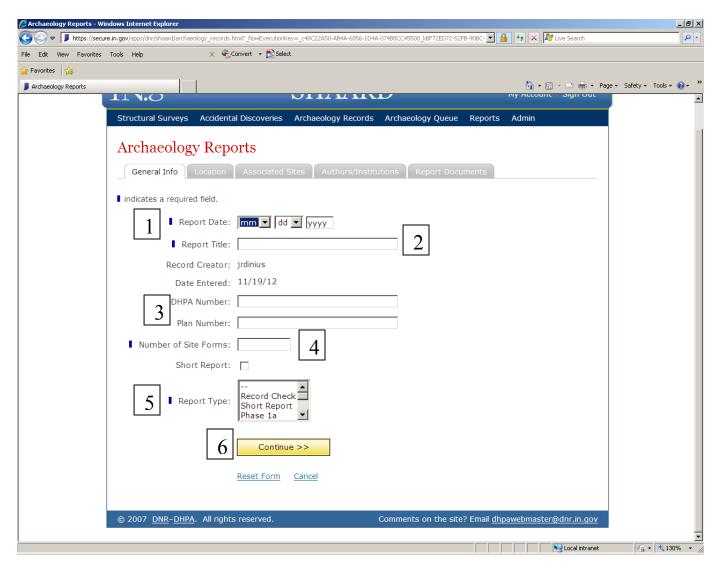
Also, some sites listed in the report may not yet have a site form entered into the SHAARD database. In order to attach your site form to your report, please enter the site form into SHAARD.



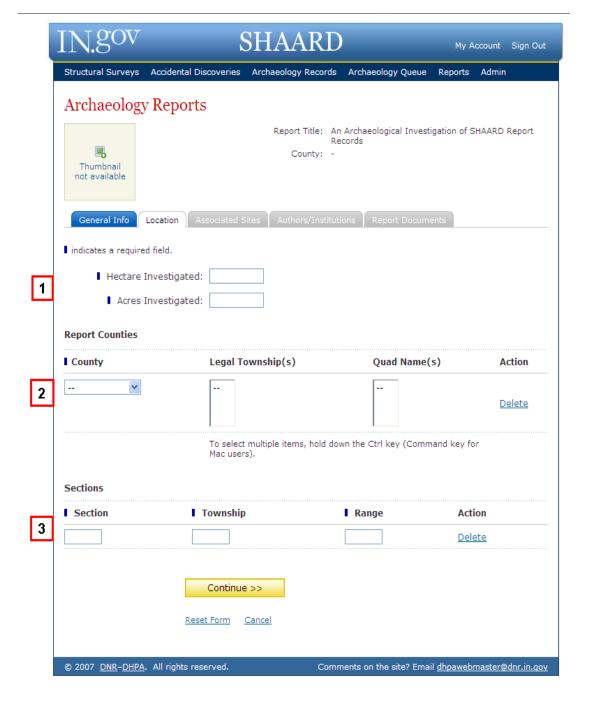
- 1. From this page the user can search for Archaeology Sites or Archaeological Records.
- 2. From this page the user can submit an Archaeological Site or Archaeological Report.



1. Click on "Add New Archaeology Report records" at the top of the screen.



- 1. Enter the date in which the report was written. This field must be completed inorder to continue.
- **2.** Type the complete title. The field is limted to 250 characters. This field must be completed in order to continue.
- **3.** If you know the DHPA number or the plan number, enter that here.
- 4. For "Number of site forms," you will need to count how many sites are documented within the report. This number must be accurate, because it ties to the SHAARD Archaeology Site report forms. Do not include sites listed in the background of the report, only those that have been resurveyed or are a new investigation. This number may be zero. This field must be completed in order to continue.
- **5.** Under "Report type," "Res. Doc." means "Research Document." This field must be completed in order to continue.
- **6.** Click here to continue to enter information about the report.



- 1. You must provide the total hectares and acres surveyed in the report. You may covert acres to hectares (and vice versa) using the following website: http://www.sciencemadesimple.net/area2.php
- 2. Provide all Counties, Civil Townships, and Topographic Quadrangles associated with the report.
- **3.** Provide all Section/Township/Range information. Currently there is a 10 entry limit. If you suvery covers more than 10 sections, contact the SHAARD Administrator SHAARDAdmin@dnr.IN.gov for clarification on handling this.

If you are in an area where there is no section, but rather it falls into descriptions like long lots or Clarks Reserve, us a "1" in the Section field, and then a "-" for both Township and Range.



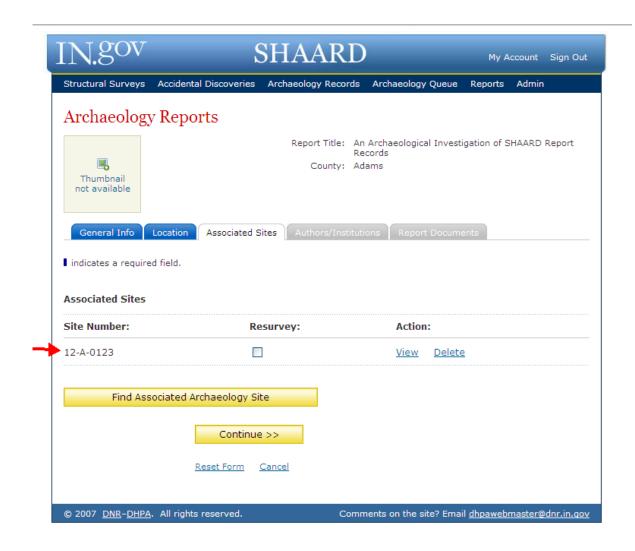
This tab is only for sites that were surveyed (or resurveyed) in the report's project area – not listed in the record's check. Click on the button and it will prompt you to enter a site number. You can do so as many times as you have sites related to the report.



.

Your results will then be shown to you, if a SHAARD Archaeology Site form has been created for the site. Check the box by the site(s) that you wish to add, then click the "Add site(s)" button.





You should now see the site(s) you added listed under "Associated Sites." Check the resurvey box if the site form is for a resurvey.

Repeat the above process for all sites listed in the report. If you did not put a large enough number in the "General Info tab" under "Number of Site Forms," you can go back to the General Info Tab and increase the number.

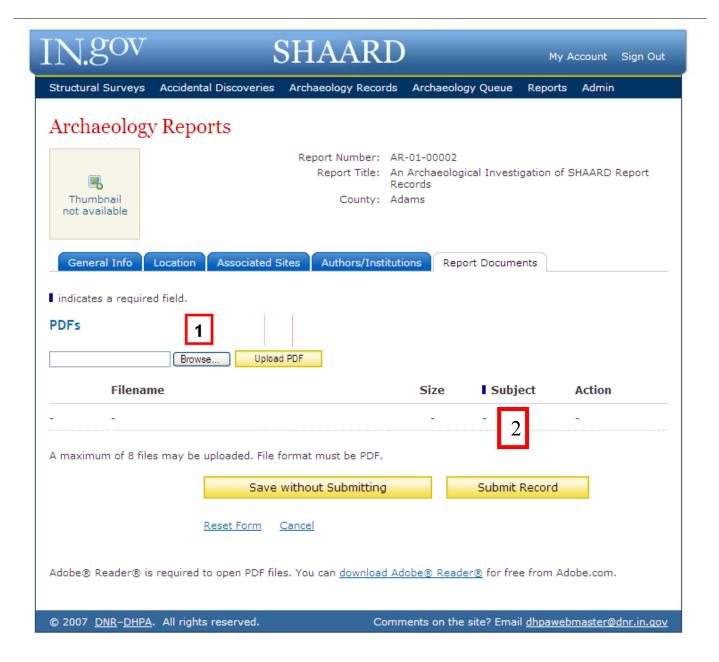
Some sites listed in the report may not yet have a site form entered into the SHAARD database. In order to attach your site form to your report, please enter the site form in SHAARD. You can save the report, then after you have entered the site form, attach the archaeological site survey form.

You can add a report without adding the associated sites or without a site form being in SHAARD, but we do not recommend this, as the report and the site will not be linked when the site form is entered without someone manually doing so.

Those sites in the Archaeology Queue can have reports linked to them. Once the site form has been moved from the Queue to the regular database, the site form and the report will be automatically linked.



Enter ALL authors and institutions. Principle Investigator should be listed first. Please list names in their entirety: First Name, Initial, Last Name. Currently, a maximum of four authors may be listed.



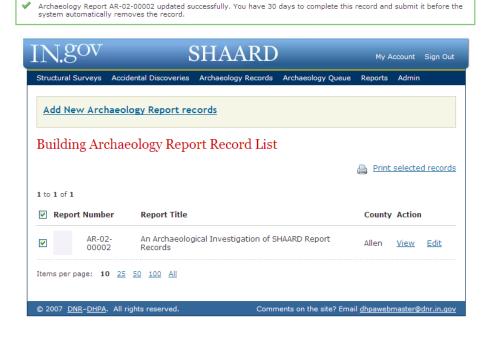
- 1. Attach your scanned version of the report. There is a size limit of 75MB per attachment. If your report is longer than this, you may need to split the report and attach multiple PDFs.
- 2. Before adding additional attachments, you need to select what type of document your PDF is.

Use the same process for any other attachments you may have.

We request that you attach, as a separte PDF, a copy of your topographic site map. This will make it easier for those doing records check to verify the location of the site without having to open the entire report.

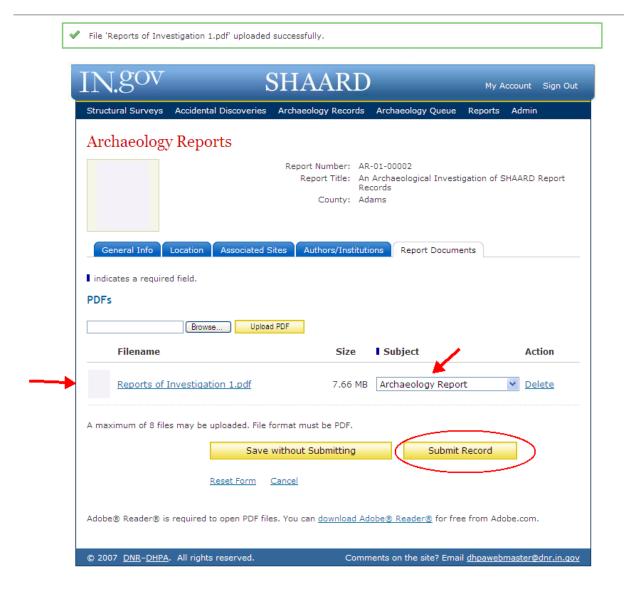
If you would like to delay submitting the record, and save it for later, then press the "Save without Submitting" button rather than the "Submit Record" button.





You will then see the record as part of your "Building Archaeology Report Record List." Items in this list are automatically deleted after 30 days.

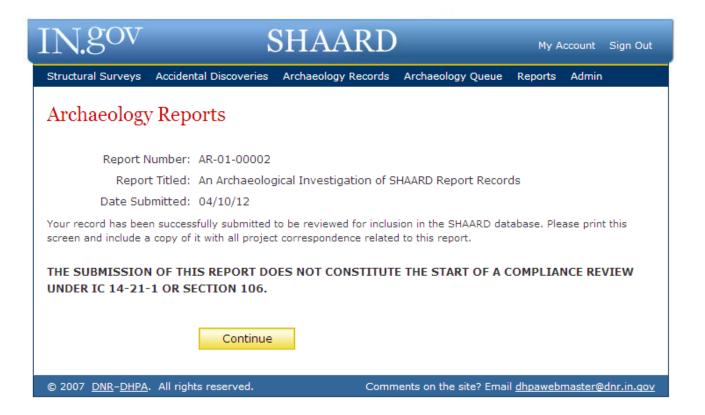
In order to submit a record from the "Building Queue," you must first select the "View" mode, then the "Report Documents" tab, and select submit from there.



Upon submitting your report, please read this information, and then click "Continue."

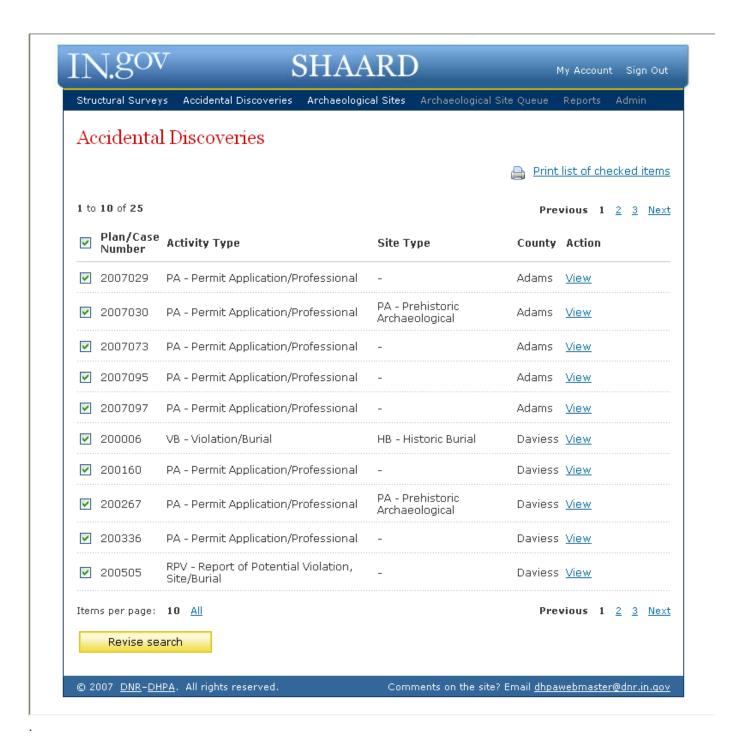
 $\checkmark$ 

Archaeology Report AR-01-00002 submitted successfully.



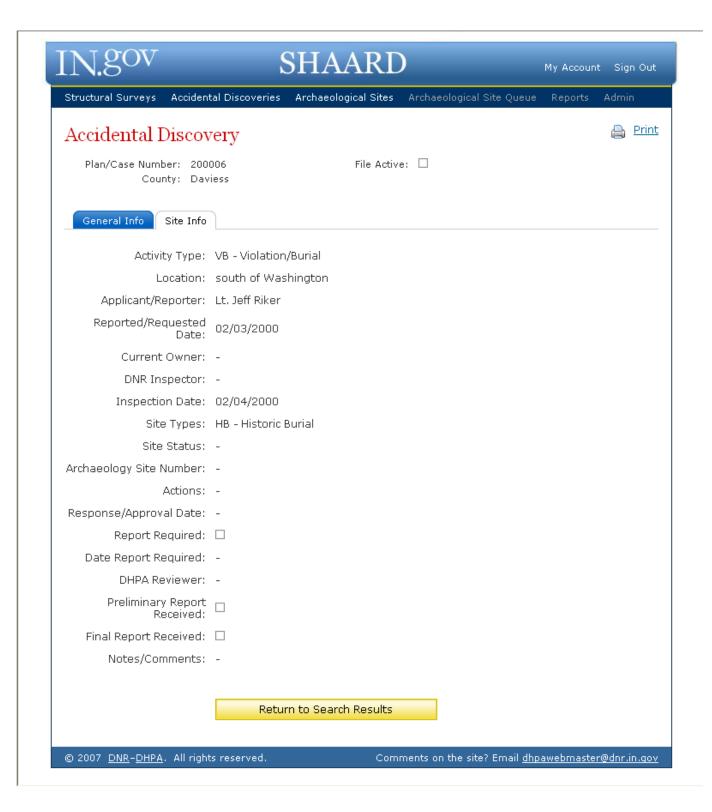
#### XI. ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES SEARCH





By choosing to View Plan/Case Number 200006, you will see the following information.



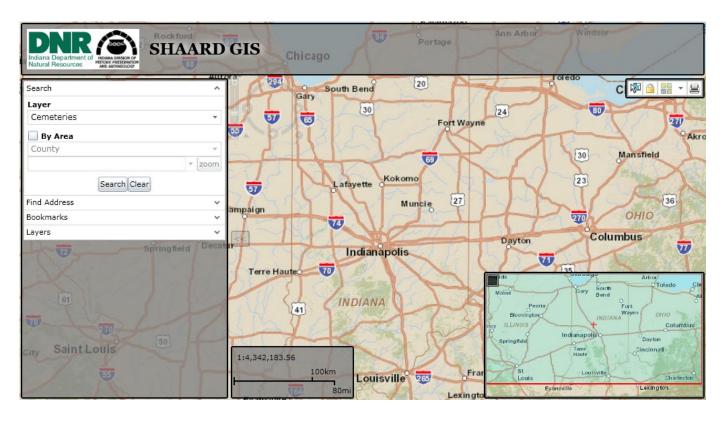


# XII. SHAARD GIS

You can use SHAARD GIS to search for the locations of cemeteries, historic structures (County Survey), historic bridges, sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and archaeology. Many GIS programs will show you similar information, like the location of a cemetery near a community, but the unique piece to SHAARD GIS is that it is connected to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's online database – State Historic Architecture and Archaeology Resource Database (SHAARD). This means from the map you can learn more information about the cemetery or historic structure, plus access photos or PDFs related to the site. The following guide will help you best utilize the program in order to find the information in which you are searching.

To start SHAARD GIS, go to <a href="https://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/apps/shaardgis/">https://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/apps/shaardgis/</a>. This brings you to the home page of SHAARD GIS. SHAARD GIS uses a software program called *Silverlight*. The first time you open SHAARD GIS you may need to download *Silverlight*. It should do this on its own, but if your computer has administrative firewalls, you may need to approve the installation. Simply follow the instructions on the computer screen. Without Silverlight, SHAARD GIS will not work.

Qualified Professional Archaeologists can view all historic resources (National Register, Cemeteries, Bridges, and County Survey) as well as archaeological features. To view the archaeological sites, click on the locked lock on the upper right hand corner of the map. The system will then prompt you to enter your SHAARD database username and password. This is the identical username and password which you use to enter SHAARD. If you do not have a password, go to page five (5) of this guide to learn about password access into SHAARD.

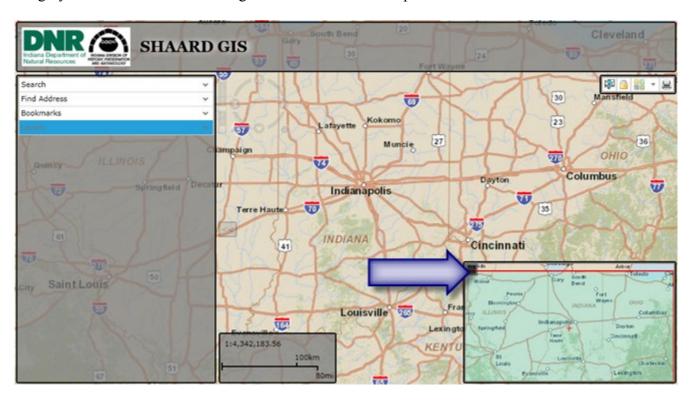


# GETTING THE MAP THE WAY YOU WANT IT

# How do I get the map in the lower right hand corner to go away?

The map on the lower right hand corner places Indiana in a greater Midwest context, plus shows you where in the state you are viewing. So for example, if you scroll into the Fort Wayne area, the small box in the right hand corner, there will be a red box covering the Fort Wayne area.

This map is defaulted to be full when you open SHAARD GIS. To reduce its size and make it not viewable, click on the gray box in the small map's upper left hand corner. This will reduce its size to a small gray box in the lower right hand corner of your map. To enlarge it back to full size, simply click on the gray box located in the lower right hand corner of the map.



#### I do not like the map that is being used on the background of SHAARD GIS, how do I change this?

The default for SHAAARD GIS is to use the "Streets" map. You can change the background view to one of ten (10): Streets, Imagery, Topo, Physical, Shaded Relief, Terrain, National Geographic, Oceans, Canvas, or DeLorme.

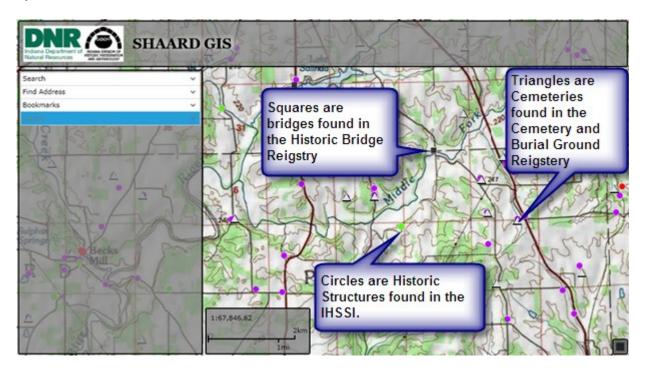
To change the back ground map, click on the Menu tab in the upper right hand corner of your map, clicking on the "4 Squares" tab offers a drop down menu. Scroll through the choices using the slide tab on the right side of the drop down menu. When you click on the background you wish to use, the map will automatically update with the new background.



# What are all the dots I see on the map?

As you scroll in closer to the map, colored dots, squares, triangles, stars, and pentagons will begin to appear. These items will not appear at State overview level.

Circles represent sites identified in the IHSSI (County Survey) program. Triangles represent cemeteries identified in the Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry Program, squares are historic bridges identified in the historic bridge database, stars represent those sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and pentagons represent archaeological sites; if the archaeological site is a larger area, it will be identified by hash marks.



For County Survey Sites (circles) and Historic Bridges (squares), the symbol will have a color associated with it. This represents the rating given to the property through the DHPA's IHSSI County Survey Program. The Colors represent:

Red – Outstanding

Green – Notable

Purple – Contributing

Blue – Non-Contributing

Black - Demolished

Yellow – Unknown

One site might have three symbols over it. For example a cemetery would have a triangle since it is listed in the Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry. Then it might have next to the triangle a circle, for when it was identified in the IHSSI County Survey Program. And finally, if that cemetery were also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a star would also be over the site. Each symbol will pull information from a different part of the SHAARD database and in most cases, reviewing all three symbols (and the data which it pulls) is necessary to fully understand the history, integrity, and importance of the site.

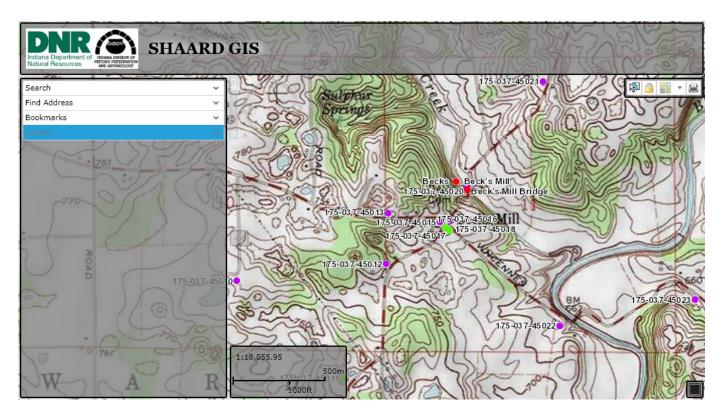
Along with having a colored symbol, each site will have a label. Cemeteries, historic bridges, and National Register Sites will have the name of the site. It will only include one name (which it pulls from the SHAARD Database) and will not show all names by which the property is known. For example, a cemetery might be known locally as the Smith Cemetery, Johnson Road Cemetery, and Catholic Cemetery, but on the SHAARD GIS map it is labeled as "Smith." This does not make the legal name of the cemetery "Smith Cemetery," only that it was the first name listed in the database. For more information on naming of properties, contact the DHPA 317/234-1268.

Those sites listed in the IHSSI County Survey (marked by circles) will have instead of a name, a number label. The number represents its IHSSI County Survey Number. The first block of three digits identifies the county. The National Park Service assigns this number to identify the county for National Register nominations; the survey program retains this number to represent the county in the survey.

The second block of three digits identifies the USGS topographic quadrangle map on which the resource is located.

The last block of five digits forms a discrete site number for the resources. A site might also have a name (like Beck's Mill), but through the IHSSI County Survey representation, will have only a number to identify it (175-037-45020).

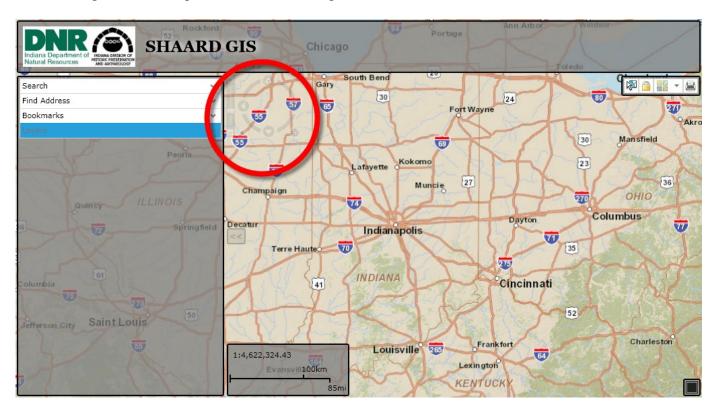
Archaeology sites will have the site's SHAARD number. For example, the first site in Clark County will be Cl-0001.

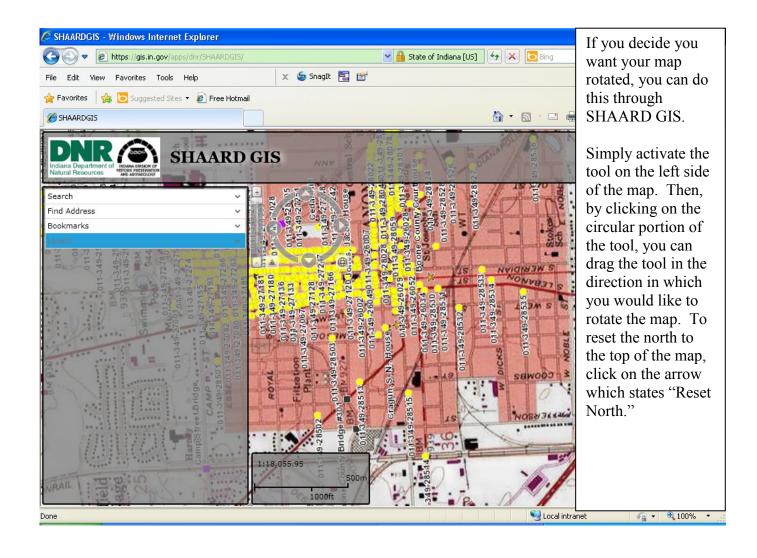


To scroll in for a closer to the map, you can do this one of three ways:

- 1. You can put your cursor over the area in which you would like to see closer, then double click with the left button on your mouse. Each time you double click, the location will get closer.
- 2. Or, you can use the roller on your mouse to scroll the map to a closer or more distant view.
- 3. Or, you can use the tool to the right of the Main Menu Bar. When the cursor is not over the tool, it fades away, but when your cursor moves over the tool, it becomes active and turns a light gray. To get the map closer, you can slide the bar towards the "+" sign, or click on the "+" sign on the tool.

The round portion of the tool will re-center the map in the direction in which you click. For example, if you click on the upper, center (or North) tab, the map will re-center moving north. If you click on the right or east triangle tab, the map will re-center moving east.



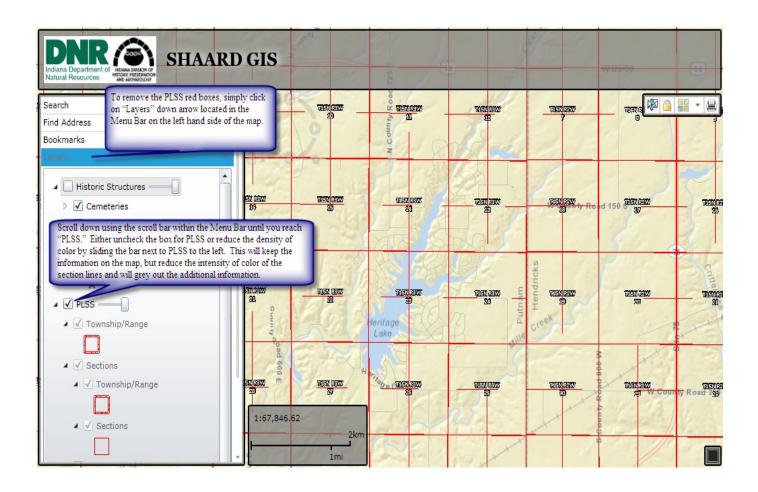


#### Seeing section, township and range.

Currently, the default of the map is to not have showing the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), where you find a section, township, and range. Once turned on, this information will not be seen at the State Overview level, but as you scroll in closer to an area, the red boxes, which outline the sections can be seen. As you get to a closer view, in the center of the section, you will be able to view the township and range.

To see this information, simply click on the "Layers" down arrow located in the Menu Bar on the left hand side of the map. Scroll down using the scroll bar within the Menu Bar until you reach "PLSS."

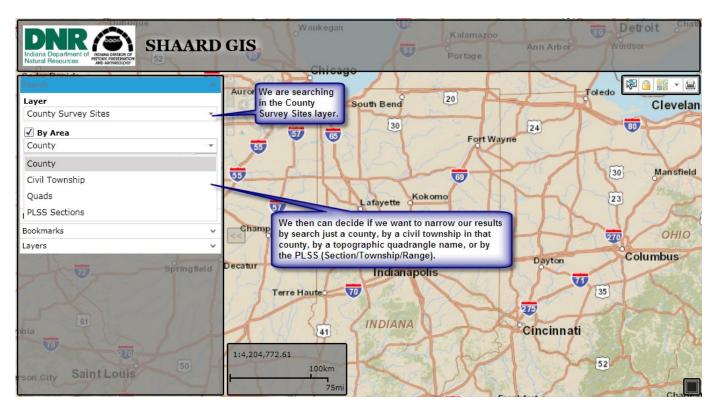
Check the box for PLSS to see the information. You can reduce the density of color by sliding the bar next to PLSS to the left. This will keep the information on the map, but reduce the intensity of color of the section lines and will grey out the additional information.

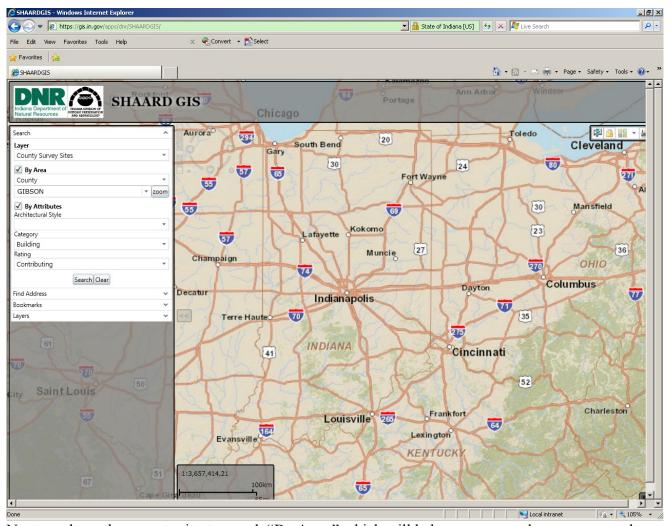


## SEARCHING SHAARD GIS

Now that you have your map adjusted the way you want, you can search various categories. First, click on the Search Arrow, located in the Main Menu on the left hand side of the map. Next, choose which category you would like to search: Cemeteries, County Survey Sites, Historic Bridges, National Register Sites, or Archaeology. Even though you are searching one category, on the map, all categories will be visible on the map. Currently, you will not be able to access the SHAARD database for all categories at the same time.

Click on the category you which to search. For this example, we will search County Survey Sites.





Next you have the opportunity to search "By Area," which will help you narrow down your search parameters. You can narrow down this search by County, Civil Township, Quads (topographic quadrangle name), or PLSS (Section, Township, Range).

Next you can narrow the search by clicking on attributes, so that the database searches for specific pieces. Improvements to SHAARD GIS may include more search parameters.

For County Survey Sites, the "By Attributes" you can search are; "Architectural Style," "Category," and "Rating."

For Cemeteries, the "By Attributes" you can search are: "Historic Name."

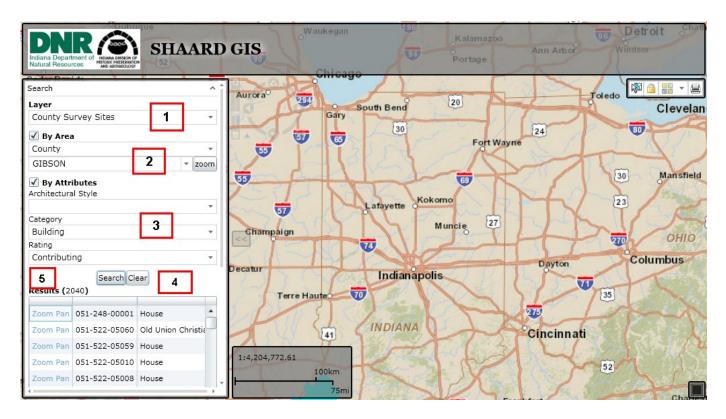
For Historic Bridges, the "By Attributes" categories include "Vernacular Style of Bridge" or "Architect."

For National Register, the "By Attributes' categories include "Architectural Style," "Category," and "Historic Name."

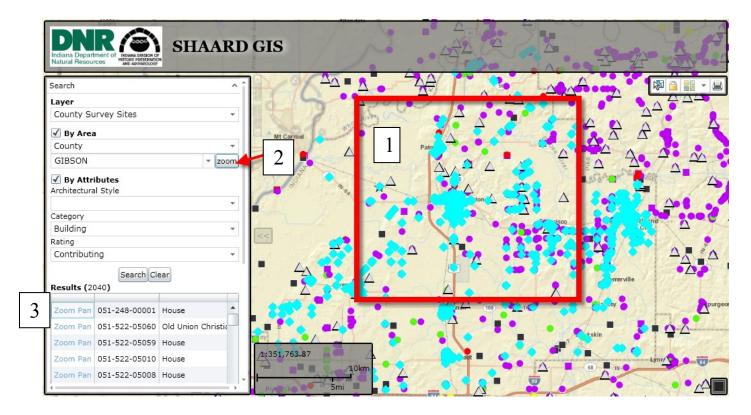
For Archaeology, the "By Attributes" categories include "historic context," "cultural period," and "site types."

Once you have chosen your layer, area, and attributes, then click on the search button. If nothing is found through these search parameters, nothing will show up under the Search button.

If there are resources fitting these search parameters, they will list beneath the Search button. In SHAARD, the database will only show you 500 results. However, in SHAARD GIS, it will display when there are more than 500 results.

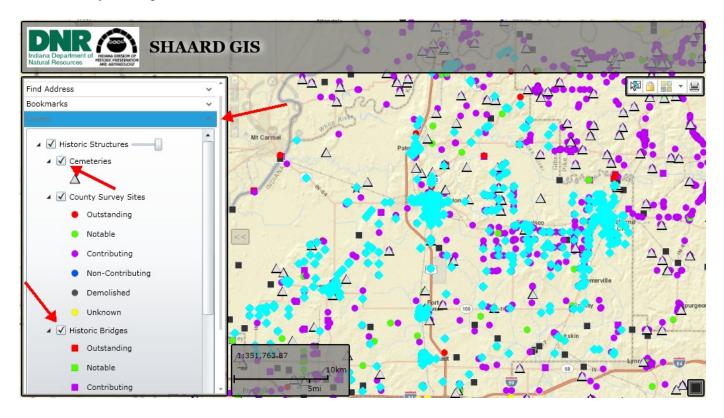


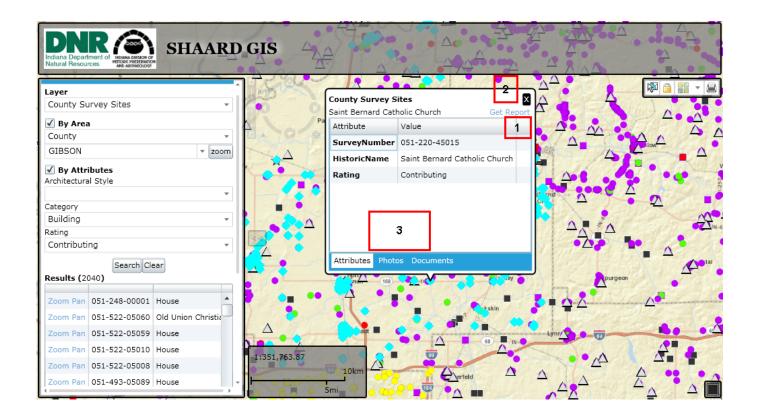
- 1. We searched on the County Survey Sites Layer.
- 2. We limited our search to Gibson County.
- 3. We limited it to only buildings that were rated "contributing."
- 4. We hit the search button.
- 5. It resulted in 2040 structures.



- 1. You'll notice for your geographic area on the map, all the layers are visible. So while you searched for County Survey, you can still see the symbols for bridges, National Register or cemeteries. These other buttons will still have their color according to their rating. You will not be able to access the sites in other layer categories, or their corresponding SHAARD database information. But, the items pulled up in your search will be a light blue dot over the symbol for the resource type.
- 2. If you want to zoom to an overview of the entire area and not one specific site, click on the "zoom" button to the right.
- 3. If you want to see a specific site in your list, click on the zoom button to the left of the Name or Number. Clicking on the word Pan shows the resource at a further zoomed out layer than the zoom button will.

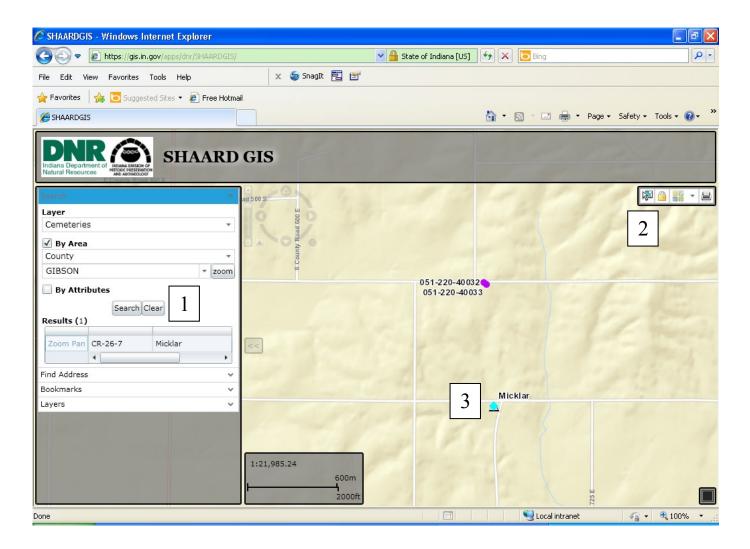
If you do not want to see the other layers (types of resources), you can remove them from your map by clicking on the Main Menu under "Layers." Then you can uncheck the box for the resource which you do not wish on your map.





You can see more information on any resource that is highlighted clicking on the light blue dot. The information seen there is being pulled from the SHAARD database.

- 1. Clicking this button gets you the entire SHAARD Report.
- 2. This "X" button closes this box.
- 3. The information shown will include attributes (basic information), photos (if any exist in the database), and PDFs (if any exist in the database). These are visible quickly, at-a-glance by clicking on the appropriate tab.

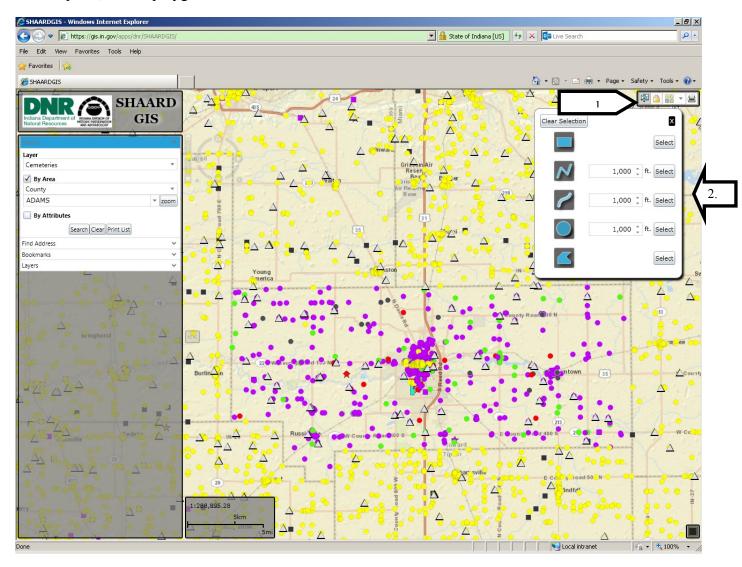


Let's say now that you are in the area through the County Survey Site Layer and now you want to see the information on a cemetery not identified with a county survey number or symbol.

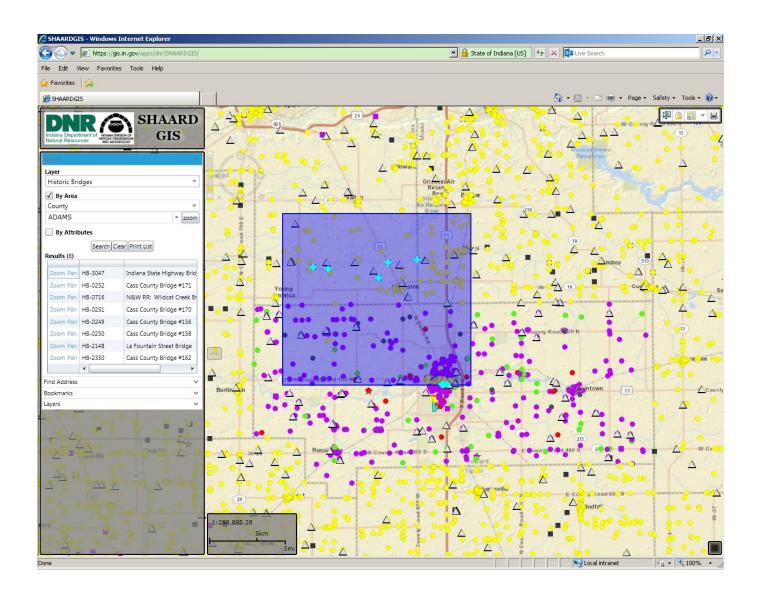
- 1. Simply, click clear on the left hand menu, change your layer you are looking at to the "Cemetery" layer.
- 2. Then click on the box with the arrow on the upper right hand corner.
- 3. Capture the cemetery in question. It will turn light blue. You can click on it and the SHAARD information will display.

# Searching by using the buffering tool.

A buffer in GIS is an area defined by the bounding region at a specified maximum distance from an object. Buffering is the process of creation of a zone of specified distance, called Buffer zone, around features such as point, line or polygon features.



- **1.** In SHAARD GIS you can create a buffer around a point using various shapes (circle, squares, lines, polygon, or freehand). To get the buffer tool, click on the far left tool in the tool bar.
- **2.** Click on the shape style you wish to create.



When a shape is created, SHAARD GIS will highlight all the objects within that buffer. Currently, to see the SHAARD data about a site in a buffer zone, you must be in the layer. For example, to see the bridge data for a bridge in your buffered area, you must have the "bridge" layer selected. To see the other resources in the buffered area, you must change the layer.

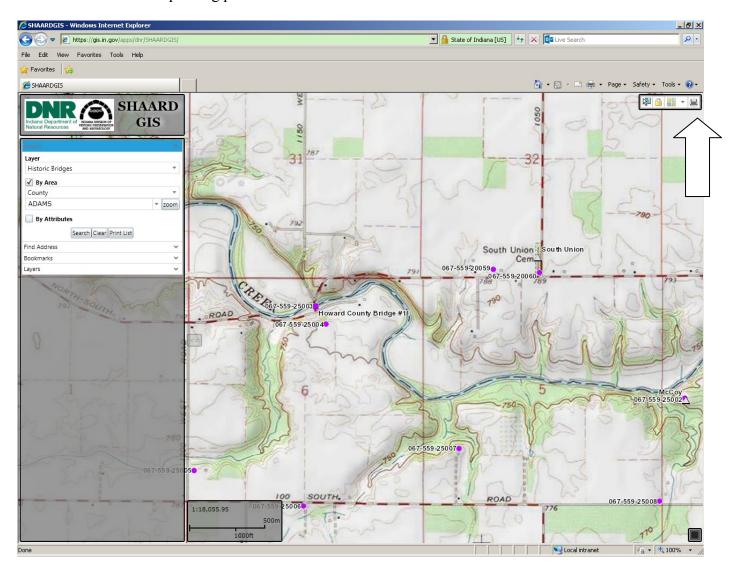
# Other ways you can search:

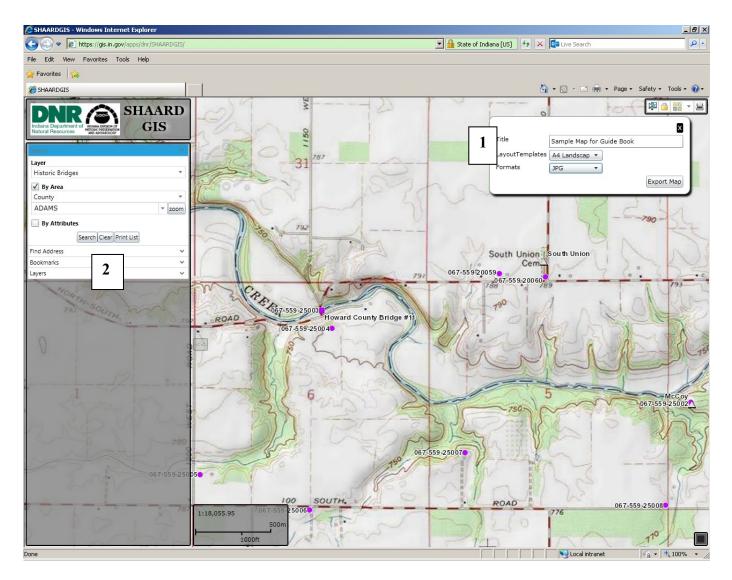
Currently there is a search mechanism for address. This information is not pulled from SHAARD, but from the main GIS database. You can put in the address (number, street, city, state - with commas between the street, city and state). Then hit search. The GIS database will give you close variations of the address from which you must choose. The possible sites are marked on the map with pins. You will also see the symbols for sites found in the SHAARD database.

PLSS is the Public Land Survey System (also known as Section/Township/Range). You can put this information in as a query to search a location and what is known in that location. The database searches by this variation: Township, Range, then Section – it must be in that order. You can either manually put in the information or scroll down the drop down menu to find your location.

# **Printing**

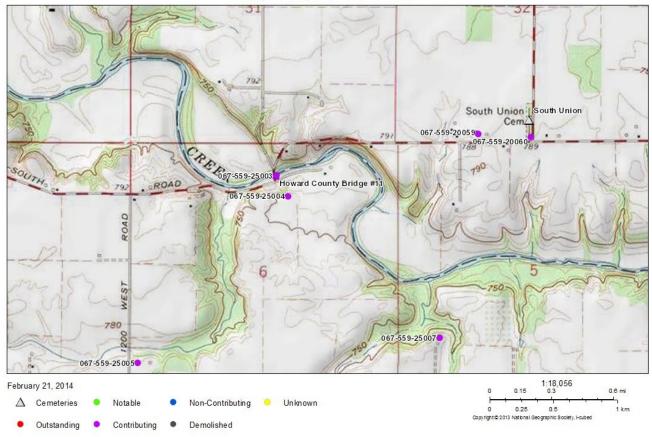
You can print your maps from SHAARD GIS. After gettingt he map settings as you like, scrolling into the geographic area you want on your map, and centering it as you would like it printed. Click on the far right hand button to start the printing process.





- 1. M Once the print process has been started, you will be asked to create a title (which will be seen on the printed version of the map), it orientation, and format to be saved. Then hit "export Map."
- 2. The far left hand navigation information will not be on the printed map.

Sample Map for Guide Book

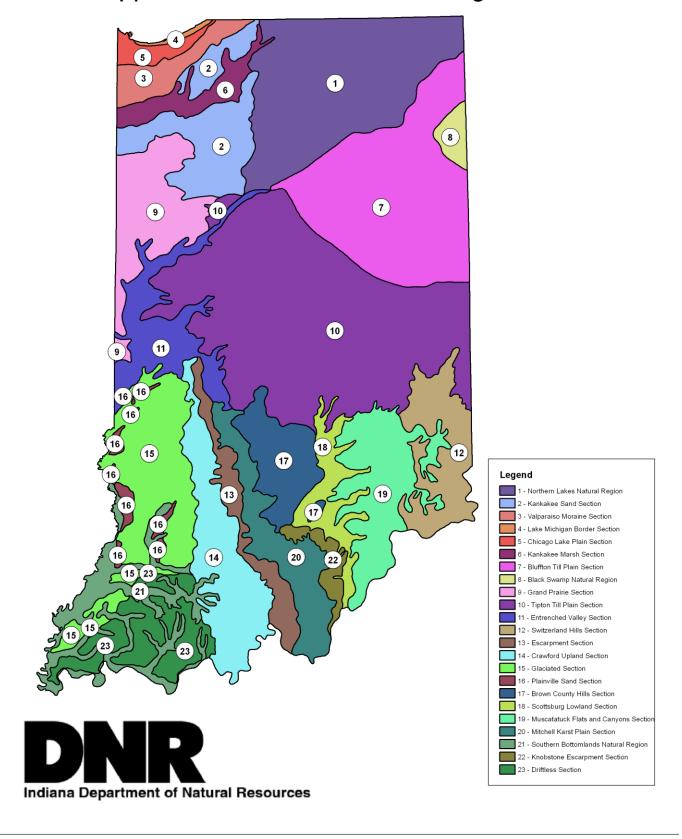


Your final map will have the date printed, a scale and what the symbols on the map represent. Future enhancements to SHAARD GIS plan for increased ability to customize the map.

# APPENDIX A State of Indiana County Abbreviations

ADAMS	A	LAWRENCE	Lr
ALLEN	Al	MADISON	M
BARTHOLOMEW	В	MARION	Ma
BENTON	Bn	MARSHALL	Mr
BLACKFORD	Bl	MARTIN	Mn
BOONE	Bo	MIAMI	Mi
BROWN	Br	MONROE	Mo
CARROLL	C	MONTGOMERY	My
CASS	Ca	MORGAN	Mg
CLARK	Ca Cl	NEWTON	N
CLAKK	Cy	NOBLE	No
CLAT	Cn	OHIO	O
CRAWFORD	Cr	ORANGE	Or
DAVIESS	Da	OWEN	
	Da D		Ow P
DEARBORN		PARKE	
DECATUR	De	PERRY	Pe
DEKALB	Dk	PIKE	Pi
DELAWARE	Dl	PORTER	Pr
DUNOIS	Du	POSEY	Po
ELKHART	E	PULASKI	Pl
FAYETTE	F	PUTNAM	Pm
FLOYD	Fl	RANDOLPH	R
FOUNTAIN	Fo	RIPLEY	Ri
FRANKLIN	Fr	RUSH	Ru
FULTON	Fu	ST. JOSEPH	Sj
GRANT	G	SCOTT	S
GIBSON	Gi	SHELBY	Sh
GREENE	Gr	SPENCER	Sp
HAMILTON	Н	STARKE	St
HANCOCK	Ha	STEUBEN	Sn
HARRISON	Hr	SULLIVAN	Su
HENDRICKS	He	SWITZERLAND	Sw
HENRY	Hn	TIPPECANOE	T
HOWARD	Но	TIPTON	Ti
HUNTINGTON	Hu	UNION	U
JACKSON	J	VANDERBURGH	Vg
JASPER	Js	VERMILLION	Ve
JAY	Ja	VIGO	Vi
JEFFERSON	Je	WABASH	Wb
JENNINGS	Jn	WARREN	Wa
JOHNSON	Jo	WARRICK	W
KNOX	K	WASHINGTON	Ws
KOSCIUSKO	Ko	WAYNE	Wy
LAGRANGE	L	WELLS	We
LAKE	La	WHITE	Wh
LAPORTE	Le	WHITLEY	Wi
LINORIL	LC	VV III I I I I I	VV I

# Appendix B - Indiana Natural Regions



# APPENDIX C

# Topographic Features

(adapted from the Oracle System Survey Manual by W. Frederick Limp, Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Research Reports, No. 3, 1978)

The various topographic features and descriptions are as follows:

#### Floodplain Features

# Floodplain Flats

Includes the area between the river bank and terrace margins, this area is essentially flat and is subject to repeated flooding.

#### Floodplain Ridge

A rise within the limits of the floodplain which is not clearly a terrace remnant or a natural levee. These ridges may be terrace remnants etc., but in those cases where confusion exists, the rises are classified as floodplain ridges.

#### Natural Levee

An extended linear rise on the floodplain which parallels the present or earlier river course(s).

#### Riverbank/Buried

The immediate vicinity of the modern riverbank and also sites located in the riverbank profile below the modern surface.

# Terrace remnant on floodplain

A prominence on the floodplain which is similar to the floodplain ridge but can instead be clearly associated with a terrace feature.

# **Terrace Features**

#### T-1 Margin

Includes the sloping area up from the floodplain to the top of the lower terrace proper.

#### T-1 Flats

The portion of the lowest terrace with slight or no regular elevation change, extending from the T-1 margin to the bottom of the T-2 margin.

# T-2 Margins

The slope from T-1 flats to the top of T-2 proper.

#### T-2 Flats

Comparable to T-1.

# T-3 Margins

Comparable to T-1.

# T-3 Flats

Comparable to T-1.

Note: The flats of the uppermost terrace, either T-1, T-2, T-3, etc., extend either to the talus, hillside or bluff base behind but do not include these features. If it is not possible to determine whether a feature is part of T-1, or T-2 etc., then it can be categorized as a terrace margin or a terrace flat.

# Ohio Lacustrine Plain

Flat surfaces comparable in elevation to the river terraces which they abut. The lacustrine plains extend up valleys from the terraces and are characterized by very little relief and soil types derived from lake sediments.

#### Dune on Terrace

An often pronounced hill-like feature usually on the eastern side of major glacial sluiceways, e.g. Wabash and White Rivers. On topographic maps the dune often cannot be differentiated from terrace remnants, etc. From "on site" observation, the dune nature of sand deposition is frequently clear.

# Slope Features

#### Talus

A depositional surface at the base of a hillside or bluff. In general, the talus is less precipitous than the bluff or hillside above.

#### Hillside

An erosional surface of obvious and extended regular elevation change. The degree of slope may vary considerably from gentle to pronounced.

#### Bluff Base

In a comparable location as a talus feature but with little depositional materials. The bluff base is at the angular "connection" of a steep bluff and the terrace or floodplain, etc., below.

# Low Terminal Ridge Spur

A slight "step" in a hillside which results from the projection of a "ridge spur" into the valley. A "ridge spur" is a finger-like feature with slopes on three sides. The low terminal ridge spur is a flattened area beneath the ridge top and above the terrace and/or floodplain below.

#### Bench

A slope feature common to stream and large river valleys away from the major rivers. A bench is a flattened area on the side of a slope that may occur anywhere on the sides of low terminal ridge spurs. These features occur in valleys where no true terraces are present and appear as terrace-like formations.

# **Bluff Top Features**

#### Top of Bluff "Linear"

The area at the top of a pronounced elevation change, such as a bluff along various rivers. Depending on the area, however, the actual slope of the bluff may range from precipitous to moderate. The feature should extend for some distance in a more or less "linear" fashion; contrast with bluff top, head of gully.

# Bluff Top, Head of Gully

The area at the top of a bluff which has been dissected by a small erosional valley, i.e. a gully. The area extends on all three sides of the gully.

# Bluff Top, Ridge Spur

A bluff top located on a ridge spur. A ridge spur is a "finger-like" projection of the ridge out into the valley.

#### **Upland and Watershed Features**

#### Upland Flats

Areas of moderate to slight elevation change back from bluffs and other areas of pronounced elevation change. In the dissected portions of the state, the "Upland flats" may not be "flat" but rolling or even slightly dissected; hence, some sloping areas near the sides of the ridge crests may also be included. In the glaciated areas, the Upland Flats include areas of no relief; compare to moraine features.

#### Watershed Knob

An upland, as compared to floodplain or terrace, feature. The knob is an encompassed feature such that runoff would be in all directions from its highest point.

### Watershed Ridge Crest

A "linear" upland feature of some length which serves as a local watershed divide.

#### Watershed Saddle

A "flattened" area of somewhat lower elevation, between two or more watershed knobs.

# **Glacial Features**

# Esker and Kame

Areas of pronounced, increased elevation within a glaciated area. The esker is lengthy, often sinuous. The kame is an inverted bowl. The kame differs from a watershed knob, and the esker from a watershed ridge, only in their origins as glacial deposits.

# Moraine Slope

An area of often only slight but continuous elevation change. Frequently a moraine can only be determined by examination of a very wide area, as the local changes are often minute.

#### Moraine Crest

The highest area of a moraine feature. Differs from a watershed ridge crest only in its glacial origin.

# Intermorainal Swale

An area of comparably low elevation between two moraines. Prior to modern ditching, these areas were often swamp/lake-like.

# Topographic features cross cutting the previous classes:

# Terrace Remnant on Floodplain

A prominence on the floodplain which can be clearly associated with the terraces by its elevation and/or soil type.

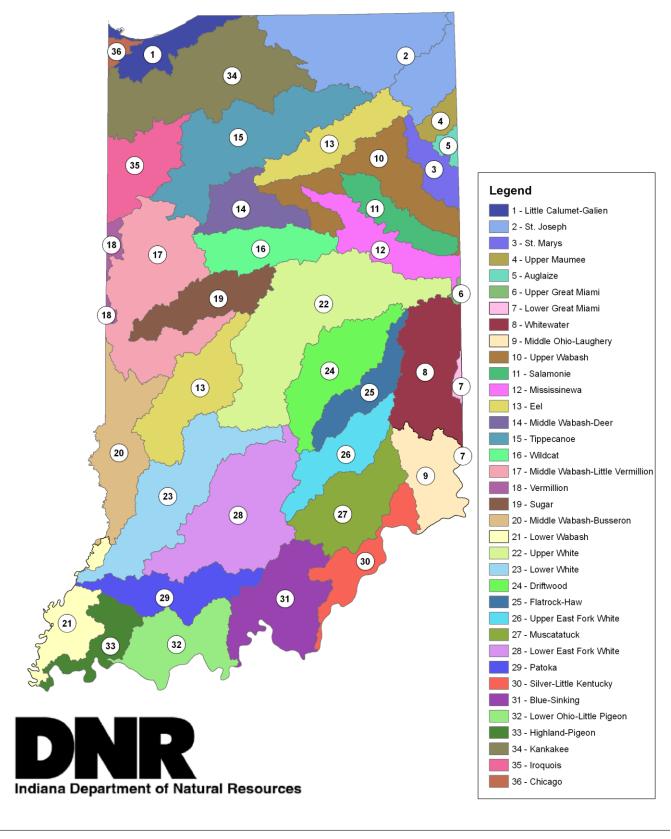
# Upland Remnant "on" Terrace

A portion of the uplands which has become isolated by erosion and is now "surrounded" by a terrace. Variants are listed below:

Upland Remnant "on" T-1 Upland Remnant "on" T-2

Upland Remnant "on" T-3





#### APPENDIX E

(excerpt from the National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation)

# Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- **B.** That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- **D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

# **Criteria Considerations**

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- **a.** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- **b.** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- **c.** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- **d.** A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- **e.** A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- **f.** A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- **g.** A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

#### APPENDIX F

# Guidelines for State Register Criteria

(adapted from a manuscript on file at the Division of Historic Preservationand Archaeology)

The following are guidelines for State Register Criteria.

# Criteria for the State Register

- A. A site, district, object, or building will be eligible for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Sites and Structures if it is significant in the development of Indiana and local history, architecture, archaeology, and culture; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship; and satisfies one or more of the following:
  - 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history.
  - 2. Is associated with individuals significant in the past of the nation, state, or local community.
  - 3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic value.
  - 4. Has yielded, or may likely yield information important to the archaeological knowledge of the prehistoric or historic development of the state or nation.
- B. Ordinarily, structures moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, archaeological sites whose contextual integrity has been significantly altered, and properties which have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not, as a rule, be eligible for the State Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall in one or more of the following categories:
  - 1. A building or structure removed from its original location but is a surviving structure associated with an historical person or event.
  - A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner.
  - 3. A property primarily commemorative in intent, if design, age, tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.
  - 4. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance in the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural development of the state or nation.
  - 5. Archaeological sites whose contextural integrity has not been significantly altered by natural forces or human activities and which may yield pertinent and/or quality cultural, biological, faunal and floral data regarding cultural patterns, processes, or activities significant in our past.

**Appendix G:** Phases of Archaeological Investigation (from the Indiana Cultural Resources Manual by the Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Section)

# Figure 6.1 Phases of Archaeological Investigation

# Records Check/Literature Review

An essential step completed before fieldwork occurs. The purpose of the records search is to locate, identify, and evaluate known and expected cultural resources that might be affected by an undertaking, as well as make recommendations regarding further archaeological work. Contact the DHPA/SHPO for requirements and schedules.

# Phase la Reconnaissance

The Phase Ia is a systematic, detailed field inspection that seeks to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources within a project area. Different topographic conditions call for different field methodologies.

# Phase lb

The Phase Ib is designed to build upon the previous Phase I when additional information is required to better evaluate a site, and to guide areas for Phase II investigations. Phase Ib may involve controlled surface collection, piece plotting, or subsurface sampling.

#### Phase Ic

The Phase Ic is required in areas where archaeological remains are likely to be buried in alluvial, colluvial, or aeolian soils. The Phase Ic may require the use of coring, trenches, or test units to locate and assess the nature of buried deposits. A Phase Ic plan must be submitted to the DHPA/SHPO.

# Phase I Recommendation

If archaeological sites are located, the Phase I should result in recommendation of the sites' significance and potential eligibility for listing on state and national historic registers. If the site is assessed as potentially eligible, or more information is required to make an assessment, then a Phase II investigation will be required, or the site must be completely avoided.

# Phase II Investigation

The purpose of a Phase II is to gather adequate data to further evaluate the significance and eligibility of a site. The Phase II may involve a combination of test units, mechanically excavated trenches, and specialized analyses. Generally, the DHPA/SHPO requires a minimum of 10% of the site's area be tested. The Phase II investigation must proceed according to a DHPA/SHPO approved plan, and be guided by specific research questions.

### Phase II Recommendation

The Phase II investigation should result in evaluations of a site's integrity, potential for additional archaeological deposits, significance, and eligibility for listing on state and national historic registers. If the site is assessed as eligible, then it must be avoided or Phase III mitigation must be conducted.

# Phase III Mitigation (Data Recovery)

The Phase III data recovery a full-scale archaeological investigation designed to realize a site's research potential through excavation. In a Section 106 project, the proposed undertaking will have an "adverse effect" on the archaeological site, and that effect is mitigated through the Phase III investigation. The Phase III investigation must proceed according to a plan approved by the DHPA/SHPO, and be guided by specific research questions. Generally, the DHPA/SHPO requires a minimum of 25% of the site's area (above and beyond the area tested during the Phase II) be tested during a Phase III.

#### Plans & Permits

An archaeological plan should be submitted to the DHPA for review and approval before fieldwork begins. The DHPA approval letter serves as a permit. If the archaeological work is a Section 106 project, a letter from the DHPA requiring the work acts as a permit (unless conducted on State property or any investigation beyond a Phase Ia).